ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,196—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
P.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	19th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked P. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 13th, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 16th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
OUR BRANCH AT MAHABLESHWAR
Will be RE-OPENED on the 10th October.
TREACHER & CO., LD.

AERATED WATERS.
KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.
THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,
In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by
A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.
While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently on ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 29 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish
THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S HORSE MEDICINES.
STRENGTHENING POWDER.
CONDITION do.
HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.
SORE BACK POWDER.
HEALING OINTMENT.
BLISTERING do.
AKEODERMA.
Disinfectants for the Stable.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S **HOOF BLACKING.**
A Jet Black Stain for Horses' Feet, which dries immediately on application.
DIRECTIONS:—
Apply with a small piece of Sponge once or twice a Week.
Bottle should be kept well Corked.
Price per Bottle, 12 annas.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES.
CONDITION BALLS.
DISTEMPER Do.
WORM Do.
PURGATIVE MIXTURE.
COUGH Do.
CANKER LOTION.
MANGE OINTMENT.
INSECT POWDER.
Disinfectants for the Kennel.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE **COLD WEATHER** IS APPROACHING.
Therefore lay in a Supply of PHILLIPS & Co.'s
FRUIT LINCTUS,
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS.
PRICE: As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla; and Cumballa Hill. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

GRIMAULT'S NEW PREPARATION.
COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
COMPOSED of the Reconstructive Tonic Stimulants, the Hypophosphite of Iron, Strychnine, Quinine, Magnesia and Lime, is the most reliable Preparation, and found Superior to any other Preparations now Sold. Rs. 2 per Bottle.
AGENTS:—MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8 0 per box.
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6 8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 8 ,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5 0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

LADIES' WATCHES.
AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS,
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
OVER a HUNDRED PACKAGES have just been Unpacked, and all our Various Departments havenow been most completely Replenished with New Goods.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.
NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doe-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES!

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
Ready booked,—whole or half	,,	2	2
,, ,, in Slices	,,	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	,,	1	3
,, ,, 1st Quality ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
,, Finest Cumberland ,,	,,	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	,,	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	,,	1	1
Double Gloster	,,	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.
Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have OPENED THIS DAY, at HAMAM STREET, a BRANCH OFFICE of Our Firm under the Style of

J. G. TREFFTZ & SOHN,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

Mr. ALEXANDER FRANCKE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration.

J. G. TREFFTZ & SOHN,
Leipzig.

15th October, 1894.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid up and of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share of Rs. 150 paid up (equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum) is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, and is payable on and after the 25th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 31st October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th October.

FOR SALE.

A Well-bred Pair of BAY WALERS, 16 hands, 5 years old, quiet in Double Harness, regularly driven, and in first-class condition.

A Pair of CHESNUT WALER MARES, 15-3, 5 years old, regularly driven in Bombay and Poona, and in splendid condition.

A Very Handsome Pair of GREY WALER GELDINGS, 4 and 5 years, perfectly matched, and quiet to drive.

A Well-bred BROWN WALER, 15-2, 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

A Very Steady Pair of BAY GELDINGS, 15-1, 7 years; both horses quiet to drive and ride, and very fast.

For further particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1894.

"No. 4504-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 25th September, 1894.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the Advertisement of the 12th October, 1893, it is hereby notified that the Number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1893-94, is estimated at 600. But this Estimate is subject to Alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
Hapur Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250
Karnal Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250
BOMBAY.
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....100
Total.....600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

"FEVER MUST GO!"
BY
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT . . . .
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."

BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT!
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.

Re. 1, of all Chemists.

F. S. Madon & Co., Market, Zooma Musjid. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co., BOMBAY. Madon, Sons & Co., Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swival Handle.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

WHISKIES.

ARE consumed by the best in the land. Try them!

Our Special Blend, net Rs. 27
Napier Johnstone, ,, 38
Camuslynie, net ,, 27
FULL LISTS on Application.

BELL LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Paili Road, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy glass table ornaments, a first-rate solid mahogany cottage piano, by Harold and Co., with glass insulators, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging, kerosine lamps, Persian and Cumbay carpets, &c, the property of Dr. P G Paul, Retired Civil Surgeon to Burma Commission.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stables, valuable teak and blackwood hotel furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, partition screens, table and hanging kerosine lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. H. B. GINGER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, October 15, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge goods station, about 60 bags and a quantity of loose grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white embroidered net and muslin.
3 ,, white jaconets.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 ,, grey yarn, No. 20.
1 case plush.
On account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Rahim—
D H C—13—1 case colored velvet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 15, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNJAS OR PROWS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mody Bay Bunder, the undermentioned Sailing Vessels, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 255 of 1893, re Estate of the late Sir Tharia Topun, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th October, at 2 p.m.—

1 gunja or prow Fattey Sallamet, No. 19, tonnage 156.
1 ,, ,, Fattey Kher, No. 4, tonnage 75 65-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 4., Forbes and Meadows Streets, on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 5 of 1894, the Shop and Confectionery Business carried on in the Sardar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, in the name and style of Messrs. Pearse and Co., as a going Concern, and also in a separate lot the Bakery at present carried on by the said firm, at Marine Cross Lane, with machinery, ovens, carts, &c.

Further particulars will be published shortly.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 15, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors—

About 1,00,000 Mangalore roofing tiles, French pattern, in lots of 5,000 each, used by the Government, Railways, Mills, Factories, Private Bungalows, &c.

Delivery at Worlee. Samples can be seen at the Auction Rooms.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored goods, and the following—

By order of Budrinaron Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Sha Nurrotum Laljee—

4 cases, 105 pieces printed flannel, 6,512 yards.
1 case 23 ,, colored ,, 989½ ,,

By order of Bapoolal Khoosalchund and on account and at the risk of Vardal Nahalchund—

132 drilled pearls, about 126½ chows.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Purshotum Haridass—

						in. yds.
7016	1 bale	150	pieces	orange	split cambries	19 by 25
71 3-4	2 ,, each	150	,,	,,	,,	19 by 26
7392-7412	21 ,,	,,	60	,,	green shirtings	29 by 39
7490	1 ,,	,,	60	,,	blue ,,	29 by 39
7535	1 ,,	,,	60	,,	orange ,,	29 by 39

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable, double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 high bicycle.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 5 CASES SCARLET FLANNELETTES AND 2 CASES SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertap Sukhdeo—

V H—13-2—1-5—5 cases scarlet flannelettes, 26".
V B—1319—1-2—2 cases satin cloth 30-31".

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suits of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Robert's, including screens, book-cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plated-ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first-rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made table and cabinet ornaments, fancy gauze curtains, a double barrelled c. c. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthurium, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.

Also a sweet-toned cottage piano, in good order, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lang.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 15, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer invites Offers for the PURCHASE of INDIA RUBBER SPRINGS for Broad Gauge Railway Carriage Buffers and Drawbars, 1,523 and 446 respectively, perfectly New. Also about 5 tons of Used India Rubber Springs. Samples can be seen or sent on application to the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Nagpur, C.P., 6th October, 1894.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the Bombay Gazette Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for "SMALL COAL" to hold good till the 15th November, 1894, as far as Demands can be met.

For Consignments of 300 to 500 Tons, Re. 1-2 per Ton.
For Consignments over 500 Tons Re. 1 per Ton.

Apply to MANAGER,
Central Provinces, Collieries,
Umaria.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 (Thirty) per Share has been Declared for the year ending 30th June, 1894 and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, between the Hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose Names stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd October, 1894.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1894.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART WORKS.

MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed, Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

BY direction of the Trustees of the JAVER BHAUGH Property Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 17th October, 1894, for Erecting the "NARAYEN" TEMPLE in Javer Bhaugh, at Kalbadavie Road.

Further particulars and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of

PAVRI & RAGHUNATH,
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors.

Bombay, 91, Meadow Street, 13th October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, commencing from the 15th JANUARY, 1895.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for Sale is as follows:—

Teak 898 tons, of 50 Cubic feet each.
Black wood 7 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Jungle wood ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an Upset Moderate Price.

4. 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale,

W. A. TALBOT,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 15th September, 1894.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1895, and ending on Dates, as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and Sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a Deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the Total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated Value of the Items to be Supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the Total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the Total Amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, form and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO alias KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPURAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALCRISTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUNJAN BALCRUSTNA (minor), SOONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 146, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 293, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 44, High Holborn, LONDON.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } ,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100	10. p.c.	166 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
National Bank of India	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,136
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co.Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	7	156½
Broni's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	107½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,240
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Morissil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	125xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,300
Sind	400	2 000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	12	200
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				70	1,060
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	535
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,375
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	690
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	625
Choria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	370xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyder bad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,240xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	650xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	168xd.
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	930
Madras United	350	1,000	1,020	100	2,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	152½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja, Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	415
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	410
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapor Mills	900	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	325
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,100
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	72
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,450
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	325
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Mareics & Co., Ld	4 000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465xd
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	395
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-6
Gold Leaf	"	28-0 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-14 "
Do. do. new	"	27-10 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-0
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-14
Sovereigns	"	18-0
Do. Dragons	"	17-15
Silver 7	"	93-4
Do. 17½	"	93-8
Carolas	"	295-0
Mexican	"	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports, 4 p.m.
Result of Second Examination in Medicine, University.
Western India Spinning Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Band of North Lancashire Regiment, Gymkhana Sports, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Oriental and Dwarka entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Thibet and Persia left it the same day.

BURGLARY AT LOHAR CHAWL.—Hurry Raghoo, residing at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home, on Wednesday, his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, stolen from an earthen chatty, which was left hanging on a nail in the wall.

THEFT AT THE APOLLO HOTEL.—Daniel Richards, a servant to a horse-dealer, residing at the Apollo Hotel, has reported to the police, that between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., on Wednesday, some one entered his room, broke open his box, and stole a silver watch, valued at Rs. 150.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting :—

March	Silver Trumpet — Godfrey.
Valse	Distant Shore — D'Albert.
Gavotte	Willkommen — Kluss.
Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland — Godfrey.
Valse	Fedora — Bucalossi.
Galop	Eldorado — Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Sewree Road, regarding the death of Pandoo Essoo, aged thirty-five years, a vegetable-seller, residing in a chawl, at that place. About 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased was returning home through some fields, when a snake bit him on the right foot causing two punctured wounds. Pandoo walked home with some difficulty and sent for his cousin, who was working at a stone-quarry close by, but before the arrival of his cousin, the deceased expired. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL AT RANEBENNUR.—A correspondent writes :—Ranebennur is the southernmost British taluka town of this Presidency, and contains a masonry temple of the god Narashiva, with accommodations for travellers, built by the late lamented Aralappa Naik Halgeri, one of the greatest merchants of the Southern Division ; and the management of the temple is now looked after by his sons, Rao Saheb Gopal Naik alias Sunappa Naik, honorary magistrate, and his brother Sunappa Naik. It is customary here to start a palanquin procession of the god Narashiva with music, &c., on this holiday every year, from about half a century, and the procession passes a musjid and a darga. But last year the riots of Bombay among Mahomedans and Hindus has caused some fears among the officers and starters of the palanquin of this place, and it was rumoured here that some disturbances were going to take place. On the report of the officers a police party of forty-five constables under the then police inspector of this division, was sent to this place by the order of the District Magistrate, and it was quietly celebrated under the skilful superintendence of Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sholapurkar, the magistrate, the chief constable of this place, and of the police inspector. This year, too, a party of twenty constables under Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji, the present police inspector of this division, was sent by order of the District Magistrate to escort the palanquin procession, and it passed this year, the two above-mentioned places of danger, with music without any hitch, as expected, under the supervision of the experienced police inspector and the magistrate of this place. This reflects the greatest credit upon the impartial administration of Rao Saheb Subrao Yatagiri, acting mamledar and magistrate. Mr. Yatagiri, whose skilful policy brought about this happy result, deserves numberless thanks from the residents of this place. He always works with the best motives in all the public movements, and it is not therefore strange that this taluka enjoys peace and happiness under his rule. Thanks are also due to our Mahomedan brethren of this place for their good behaviour with the Hindus. We are also glad to read in some of the native papers that Mr. J. J. Muir, the worthy Magistrate and Collector of our district, and Mr. Adams, the District Police Superintendent of this district, were present at Dharwar.

CONVICTION OF A SYSTEMATIC THIEF.—At the Mazygon Police Court, on Saturday, Vithaldass Hurjeevandass, a Hindu of ill-repute, aged about twenty-two years, was placed at the instance of Inspector Fleming, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on four separate charges of house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of Rs. 150 in cash, copper utensils, silver idols, a watch and chain and wearing apparel, in all collectively valued at Rs. 204-7, belonging to four different persons, named Jadaoram Dhuneshwar, a Brahmin mendicant, residing at Walkeshwar Temple, Jugjeevun Narayenji, a fortune-teller, living at Null Bazaar, Jairam Jivundass, a native doctor, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, and Moosa Sulliman, living at Chuckla. For several weeks past the accused had been successfully committing burglaries in different parts of the town and disposing of goods to marwarees. About 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, Vithaldass was wandering about the Walkeshwar Temple, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his person discovered five silver devs (images). As the accused could not satisfactorily account for their possession the sepoy took him into custody, and placed him before Mr. Fleming, who upon inquiry discovered that the images belonged to a fortune-teller, named Jugjivan Narayenji, residing at Null Bazaar, whose house accused broke into on the 6th instant, and stole, in addition to the images, three copper chatties, and a watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 17, all of which the owner identified on their being shown to him. Further inquiry proved that on or about the night of the 28th ultimo accused broke into the house of a Brahmin mendicant, at Walkeshwar Temple, and carried away a box containing copper utensils of the value of Rs. 2-7. On further inquiry it was also found that, about ten days ago, accused broke into the house of a native doctor, at Bazaar Gate Street, and abstracted from a box several pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 35. Accused then made certain statements which led to the recovery of a silver waist chain from a marwaree, at Hunooman Lane, with whom it was pledged by accused for Rs. 43 about two months ago. It appears that the chain was purchased by accused for Rs. 65 out of the Rs. 125, which he stole about the 5th August last from the house of Moosa Sulliman, at Chuckla. The magistrate ordered the chain to be given to Moosa, in lieu of the stolen money. The prisoner against whom stood a previous conviction, pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE annual Provincial Conference, being the seventh of its kind, will be held this year in Bombay, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Friday, the 2nd Proximo, under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. The sittings will be continued to the two following days. The undermentioned subjects have been suggested for consideration ; but it will depend on the Subjects Committee, which will be nominated on the opening day, how many of them will be finally brought up for discussion :—Legislative Council—Distribution of Seats for non-official members and the threatened disenfranchisement of the Northern Division ; Provincial Interpellation and Budget ; Provincial Service Rules ; Land Indebtedness ; Land Revenue Enhancement ; Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions, Educational Service ; Salaries of Teachers ; Free Studentships and Schoolarships at Schools maintained or aided by Municipalities or Local Boards ; Medical Service—Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants :-Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, system of administration of Justice on the Original side of the High Court, Local Self-Government, village sanitation, fines on unalienated lands for agricultural purposes, Abkari, Forests and Police, and Tobacco dealers' grievances.

THE following officers have permission to retire from the service on the dates mentioned :—Lieut.-Col. T. Tede, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Bombay, on the 6th April, 1895 ; Hon. Capt. G. Dunn, Deputy Commissary, Bombay Barrack Dept., on 2nd Dec., 1894 ; and Sub-Condr. W. Baker, Royal Ordnance Dept., on 22nd Oct., 1894.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE hearing of the above suit, in which the plaintiffs claimed from the defendants Rs. 12,500, with interest and costs, was resumed on Saturday. There are other suits by the same plaintiffs against three other Marine Insurance Companies, to which Messrs. Volkart Brothers are agents, to recover from each the sum of Rs. 12,500. The plaintiffs had insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for Rs. 50,000 the tea shipped by their Shanghai agent on board the s. s. Bokhara.

The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Basil Scott and Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. A. Schelling, in further examination by Mr. Scott on behalf of the defendants, said it was a rule in the Batavian Lloyd's office never to accept an overdue risk. The Batavian Lloyd's was one of the four offices which accepted insurance from the plaintiffs on their tea shipped on Board the Bokhara. Witness was aware at the time he accepted the risk that it was contrary to the rules ; and he would not have accepted the risk if he knew that the steamer was overdue. There was no fixed rate of insurance on goods from China, and witness would have charged the same rate to old constituents as to new ones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said he was by nationality a Swiss-German and came from Italy three years ago. He had never been to England. He thought that during the last two years his knowledge of English had improved. He carried on his conversation with Damodhar in English. Damodhar spoke in a low tone, and at times it was very difficult to understand him. Witness had experience in insurance business, two years in Italy, and three years in Germany. It was not marine insurance business. Witness could not point to instructions from the three other companies against taking risks on overdue steamers. Witness could not say if it was long after the affidavit of documents that he produced the letter relating to the Batavian Lloyd's Company. He produced it when he was asked to do so. Witness asked Damodhar if the steamer had sailed from Shanghai, and he went to Reporter and asked him, and returning to witness, said that the steamer had sailed two or three days previously. A few minutes ago witness admitted he did not remember if Damodhar returned immediately or not with Reporter's answer. He now remembered that he did. Witness could point to no instance in which sixteen annas had been charged on goods to China. He could mention one instance in which ten annas with average had been charged. He had not insured tea with average before. Witness considered tea in tin-cases more liable to damage from sea water than yarn in gunny. When this insurance was agreed upon the stamp office was closed at 1 p.m. It must have been closed at 1 p.m. before the insurance was finally arranged. Mr. Muller and two other gentlemen had the power to sign for the firm in October 1892, and they had gone to Matheron on the Saturday. On Monday witness heard no rumours about the Bokhara. Witness considered risk on the Bokhara to be a very good risk. Witness heard afterwards from Damodhar that he had been to the P. and O. Office to enquire. The startings of the P. and O. steamers from Hongkong for Bombay are telegraphed and published in the Bombay papers.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said large firms in Bombay were agents to several insurance companies. Thirty or forty insurance companies were represented in Bombay. Witness saw Damodhar on Monday morning about the policies. He said a man had come for the policies. They were signed by Mr. Muller. Damodhar did not tell witness that morning that he was unwilling to issue those policies. He had no power at all to refuse to issue the policies. Tea was more liable to damage from sea water than yarn. Witness had never before insured tea from Chinese ports. In case of doubt or difficulty about an insurance which was offered to him, witness consulted Mr. Uelinger. On the 15th October, 1892, witness consulted Mr. Uelinger about this insurance. Witness never saw anything in the papers about the starting of steamers from Shanghai.

Mr. Ernest Muller, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was one of the managers of Volkart Brothers. In 1892, witness and Mr. Francke had power of attorney to sign policies of insurance. Mr. Appli was then in Europe. He returned to Bombay on the 18th October 1892. He had authority to sign policies and was joint manager with witness. Not more than two or three per cent of the goods the firm exported were insured in Bombay. The rest were insured in Europe under open policies. Damodhar had no authority, as far as witness knew, to accept any risks. Mr. Schelling had authority to accept some risks, not all. In anything out of the general line he had to get the manager's opinion. He had no authority to accept over due risks. Witness signed the policy in this case. Damodar did not tell him he was unwilling that the policies should be issued, or that he was suspicious about the steamer. Witness considered one per cent. with average with 45 per cent. discount to be a very normal rate. It was the rate which witness had always asked on a valuable article like tea from China, with average.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness could not mention another instance like this, because he was not very conversant with the insurance department. He only attended the general superintendence in the firm. This risk was somewhat unusual, and not quite in the general line ; not one, however, about which witness would expect Mr. Schelling to consult him or the other manager. Witness's firm had been told by the Batavian Lloyd's that they would hold the firm responsible if this case went against them. Witness did not know if the other companies had told the same thing. Witness did not know which companies had told them not to accept overdue risks. Witness had seen the P. and O. timetables in the office ; he could not say whether they received them regularly.

Damodhar Balkrishna, examined by Mr. Scott, said when Reporter came to him on the 15th October 1892, one Dadabhoy Eduljee Pavri was sitting next to him. Reporter asked witness for a piece of paper, and gave him it and a pencil. It was a black-lead pencil. Reporter wrote on the paper what was in black-lead pencil. Witness wrote what was in red ink ; and took the paper to Mr. Schelling and asked him if he would take the risk. Mr. Schelling asked witness if the cases were tin-lined. Witness asked Reporter and told Mr. Schelling that they were tin-lined, whereupon Mr. Schelling wrote on the paper "tin-lined."

Mr. Scott was going to ask a question, to which Mr. Lang objected as leading. Mr. Scott said he understood that the evidence in the last case was evidence in this according to the agreement ; and that he was only to give additional evidence. His lordship said he so understood it.

Witness, continuing, said when he took the paper to Mr. Schelling, Reporter told him that the steamer had sailed two or three days previously. He volunteered the information immediately after putting down the particulars on the paper. He said, as he came in, there was tea to be insured per s. s. Bokhara from Shanghai to Bombay, and the steamer had sailed two or three days before. When Reporter wrote the paper, witness asked him when the steamer had sailed ; and he said two or three days. Reporter went out and came back to the office with the money.

Dadabhoy Eduljee Pavri, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, examined by Mr. Scott, confirmed the statements of Damodhar as to the conversation he had with Reporter on the 15th October.

Mr. G. Uelinger, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was employed at Volkart Brothers, and was in October 1892 in charge of the insurance department. On Saturday, the 15th October, witness remembered having had a conversation with Mr. Schelling, who came over to his desk and asked him how much he would charge on tea from Shanghai to Bombay with average. Witness said tea was a very bad risk, and told him to charge one per cent. Sunder then came from the Bombay Company's office, and after a conversation with him, witness spoke to Damodhar and Schelling. Witness asked Schelling why he had taken such a risk on the 15th, the steamer having left on the 8th. Witness did not remember what answer Mr. Schelling made to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said he could not give an instance in which one per cent. had been charged on goods to or from Shanghai. There was a rule of charging a higher rate on incoming goods. Tea was not a usual risk from Shanghai to Bombay. It was an unusual risk to offer in Bombay.

Mr. Scott did not re-examine the witness.

Mr. L. Aeppli said he was one of the managers of Volkart Brothers and superintended the insurance business. None of the companies to which the firm were agents ever underwrote overdue risks. They had no authority to do so. One per cent. on goods from China was a fair rate to charge, because tea was a risky article and was easily damaged by sea water. Witness had never accepted a risk on an overdue steamer, or a risk on tea from China to Bombay.

Mr. Scott read the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Trapp, which had not already been put in, and closed the defendants' case here.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, remarked that his learned friend had cited a case in which information was withheld regarding the loss of a steamer, and that he failed to see what bearing that case had upon the present one. The learned counsel referred to and commented upon other cases cited by Mr. Scott. Those cases did not impose upon the plaintiffs, said Mr. Lang, the necessity of disclosing anything more than they did. Then, as to the charge of concealment, the learned counsel said nothing more absurd could be imagined. At an early date the plaintiffs wrote to their China branch that they had mentioned to all the insurance offices that the steamer was overdue. Coming to the Bombay evidence in the case, the learned counsel said it had been suggested that the plaintiffs' pencil memo. was a forgery. Mr. Lang said he did not think the charge came with good grace against persons in the position of his clients. Mr. Schelling and the defendants had been under the wrong impression that the policy had not been stamped on Saturday ; and Mr. Lang submitted that the defendants' case could derive no support from Damodhar's evidence. Could the court place the slightest reliance on the evidence of Mr. Schelling contradicted by Domodhar, or of Damodhar, contradicted by Mr. Schelling ? Damodhar contradicted himself after a very few answers. (Points to the contradictory evidence.) Damodhar said not a word about Mr. Schelling going to Mr. Uelinger, although the latter was called that day to bolster up Mr. Schelling. Damodhar had thus given two contradictory accounts. Turning to the evidence of Mr. Schelling, Mr. Lang said it contradicted Damodhar most materially. The statement itself was so silly, so absurd, that no sane man could believe that Reporter could make it—that is to say, that he would volunteer the information that the steamer had left Shanghai two or three days previously when the P. and O. time-tables were at the disposal of everybody to find that the steamer had sailed on the 8th October. It might be that Damodhar was hard of hearing and misunderstood what Reporter stated ; and Mr. Schelling's knowledge of English was not at all perfect, and must have been less so when he first arrived in Bombay. Messrs. Volkart Brothers position was now quite clear ; and one of the companies' had threatened to hold them personally liable for having accepted an over due risk. It was not shown that it was a rule of the other companies to which Messrs. Volkart Brothers were agents not to accept risk on overdue steamers ; and they now found themselves in a fix for having accepted this assurance. One of the companies had already taken away their business from the firm. The evidence of Dadabhoy Pavri was discreditable to the whole case of the defendants ; and showed to what length they were prepared to go to bolster up a bad case. It showed that there had been some underhand work to get up the evidence in this case as well as in the other. The learned counsel submitted it required much stronger evidence than any that had been adduced to show that any communication took place between Damodhar and Mr. Schelling. The probability was that Damodhar, who had a long experience in the business, had authority given him to accept the risk ; and the communication between him and Mr. Schelling was apparently an afterthought. The learned counsel asked the court to come to the conclusion that the excessive rate of one per cent. was demanded, because it was well understood to be an overdue risk. They had not called a single independent witness to show that the rate was not an excessive one. There was no warranty clause put in, and yet they had levied an excessive rate. Mr. Lang submitted that the defence now put forward by the defendants could not hold water against the other evidence in the case. The matter was at first left to the discretion of Damodhar, and finding that he was at fault, and considering his own responsibility in the matter, Mr. Schelling had at the last moment found it necessary to back up Damodhar in his own interest. Five-eighths was the usual rate in China on tea and silk.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiffs.

Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Reporter, examined by Mr. Lang, gave evidence similar to that he had given in the first case. He told Damodhar at Volkart Brothers that he wanted to effect insurance on tea by the Bokhara, which was overdue two or three days at Hongkong. He asked for insurance with average. Witness wrote out a pencil memorandum, and handed it to Damodhar, who went inside with the memorandum, and came out with certain writing upon it. He asked witness if the cases were tin-lined, and again went in, and came out again with the memorandum on which there was red-ink writing. Witness said that, as the rate of one rupee was very high, he would go and consult his master. He went, and after consulting his master, agreed to the rate by order of Ruttonjee. Witness went to Volkart's, paid the premium, and got a receipt. This was about noon or 12-30 p.m. on Saturday. Then he asked for the policy, he was told that the saheb was going to Matheran, and that the policy would be sent to the stamp office, and that witness should call for the policy on Monday. On that day Damodhar said there was an alarm in the town about the Bokhara, and asked witness what he had to say to it. Witness answered that on Saturday he had stated every thing he knew, that the steamer was overdue, and had paid a high premium, to which his master had agreed, because the steamer was overdue. He asked for the policies immediately, saying that the Bombay Company had delivered their policy on Saturday. Damodhar then said they must go to the Bombay Company's office, and they went there. Witness knew Dadabhoy Eduljee Pavri. He appealed to Dadabhoy about the low rebate their office allowed ; and that was the only conversation he had with Dadabhoy.

The court here adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day (Monday).

The following is a summary of evidence taken on Commission at Shanghai and Hongkong in the suit brought in the High Court by Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co.

Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Talati, Manager in Shanghai of the firm of Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co., said the head office of the firm was in Bombay, they had also a branch office in Hongkong. The Hongkong branch was senior and controlled the Shanghai branch. Their export business in Shanghai consisted principally of tea, silk, and silk piece goods. Their import consisted of opium, yarn, pearls, &c. Their firm was one of the largest shippers of tea and silk for Bombay. They shipped by the s. s. Bokhara on her last voyage 1,151 chests of tea and 73 bundles of silk. The total value of the tea was taels 15,556 and cents. 22. The value of the silk was taels 14,302 and cents. 54. The value of our cargo shipped by the following mail steamer on the 21st October, 1892, was taels 43,144 and cents. 91. After the Bokhara left, they sent on the 9th October a telegram to Bombay that they had shipped 1,100 chests of tea. He did not draw against any of the cargo. After the Bokhara left, they did not have any news of her until the arrival of the telegram from Hongkong at 7-40 p.m. on the 12th October, stating, among other things, that the mail steamer from Shanghai had not yet arrived. They did not answer that, no answer being required. He paid no particular attention to the matter then, thinking the vessel was only late. On the 14th October, at 9-15 a.m., he received another telegram stating that the mail steamer from Shanghai had not yet arrived, and inquiring if their cargo was or was not insured. He thought the telegram of the 14th might mean an instruction for him to insure the cargo if not already insured. He first went to the P. and O. Co. to enquire if they had any news. Mr. Abbott, of the P. and O. Co., told him there was no news of the vessel, but that her machinery might have broken down and she might be making her way under sail, and in that case she would probably arrive. He asked him if he could insure their cargo, but he said he could not take overdue risks. He repeated again that there was no fear. He then went to the Canton Insurance office and saw Mr. Duncan-Glass, who told him they were quite full and they did not want to take any more risk. He also said the vessel would reach late and there was no fear. Then he saw Mr. Jackson of the Yangtsze Insurance Company. He said he would like to take taels 5,000, and asked him 5 per cent. premium. Witness declined that. The Mail steamer was then coming in from Hongkong, and he thought she might bring some news. Then he saw Mr. Reading of the China Traders' Insurance Company. He told him his line was full or else he would have accommodated him. Further, he said if he had any margin left he would have taken the risk at ordinary rates. He also gave it as his opinion that there was no fear of the steamer and she would be all right. After that he tried the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and there he saw Mr. Ede, who said his line was quite full. He then sent a telegram to his Hongkong office on the 14th—"Our goods is not insured ; you insure silk 15 and tea 17 thousand taels." After that he went to the Straits Insurance Company, and he saw there Mr. Dudgeon, who said he was not allowed to take overdue risks, and further said that the steamer was, in his opinion, all right, and she would reach late. He also went to Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill, and Company, who were agents for some London Offices. He was told that they accepted no risks from Shanghai—that is, on vessels leaving Shanghai. He also saw Mr. Adam of the North China Insurance Company, who said he could not take overdue risks. He made no further effort to insure. On the 15th he got a telegram at 9-30 p.m. from Hongkong that the insurance has been effected in Bombay. On the same day at 9-45 p.m. he asked by wire the Hongkong office whether they had informed the Bombay people of the fact that the Bokhara was overdue. He read the telegram in reply in the affirmative. He knew nothing of typhoons. He was neither alarmed nor anxious. He might have used expressions indicating anxiety, but he was not really anxious.

Mr. Henry Allan Ritchie, agent at Shanghai of the P. & O. Co., said that he was in charge of the P. & O. agency at the date of the loss of the Bokhara on 10th October, 1892. He knew the firm of S. N. Talati and Company. They shipped both silk and tea by the Bokhara on that voyage. She left Shanghai at noon on the 8th October. Her average time from Shanghai to Hongkong was about three days. Between July and October notices of typhoons frequently appeared in the papers. These notices did not affect the sailing of their steamers. He did not know of any case where their steamers had been delayed from starting by such notices. They might be obliged to anchor after starting if a typhoon was found prevailing. There was no notice of a typhoon or of bad weather in the papers prior to the sailing of the Bokhara. On the days after the leaving of the Bokhara the weather at Shanghai continued fine. The weather was fine on the 14th and 15th October. According to the reports the weather on those days continued to be fine on the coast. It was very unusual for a mail steamer to be lost from the stress of weather on the coast, and he did not remember any other instance but that of the Bokhara. He was also agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London. The rates at the time of the Bokhara's sailing by the Marine were half per cent. less 15 per cent. discount with average, without bonus. The accepted risks at that rate on tea to Bombay by the Bokhara. They took risks on vessels that had left already, but always with the "warranty clause." If a policy were issued without that clause, he should consider the insurer liable from date of

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

An advance of 3/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 101¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £57¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 3/16d., say to £29 per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63¼ cents per oz., with demand. Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London or India remained at 1s. 1 3-16d. Paris quotations were unchanged.

To-day there has been no change in London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations; but Bar Silver is 1-8 cent cheaper in New York, at 63 3-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London as before.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31¼ per 416 lbs., sellers shipment this and for next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and Linseed at 36¼. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet but steady.

Thursday's Sales of Cotton Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total 15,000 bales. Last evening the market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 11-32d. per lb. and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 11-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 15-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet, but without change in quotations for 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings at 4s. and 4s. 10½d., respectively; but 39 in. Jaconets and 45 in. Mulls were 1d. lower, at 2s. for the former, and 2s. 2d. for the latter, 40s. Mule Twist was unchanged at 6 5/8d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats dull, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices have not changed; but Arrivals have recovered 1-32d. of yesterday's fall. The day's Imports are 3,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady. East Indian Cotton at Havre is 1¼ franc lower at fcs. 32¼ for "Good" Oomra, and 38¼ for Fine Broach.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales, less than in the week preceding, at 78,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 17,000 bales greater, at 75,000 bales. The imports were 17,000 bales, less at 28,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 57,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 7,42,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined further 1-16 cent per lb. to 6 1-16 cents; and January Futures were 13 points lower, at 5·78 cents; the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been 52,000 bales, compared with 46,000 bales last year, and 37,000 bales the year before. To-day the spot price has been unchanged; but Futures for January have received 7 points, at 5·85 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 46,000 bales, going against 36,000 last season, and 37,000 bales in 1892.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures relating to the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for last month are now to hand through Reuter; and, in the missions to this Presidency alone, they show, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* a falling off of 9¼ million yards, or 17¼ per cent. compared with the shipments in the previous month, but an increase of 10¼ million yards or 25 per cent. as against those in September last year. In the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cloths*, a decrease and an increase respectively, are also shown in the same comparison. In *Twist* also there was a falling-off in shipments compared with those for August; but an increase on those for September 1893. Taking our figures for the completed 9 months of the present year for the mission to Bombay, we find a large increase, especially in *Plain* and *Printed Cottons*, compared with those for the corresponding period last year, say of 97¼ million yards, or 34 per cent. in the former, and 21¾ million yards, or 29 per cent. in the latter; the increase in *Coloured Cottons* having been 8¼ million yards, or 20 per cent. The increase in shipments of *Twist* in the same period was 350,000 lbs or 4¾ per cent.

COTTON has been very quiet market here to-day; but prices show no further change. Nothing whatever has been done by exporters, and the Mills have bought only 300 bales, say 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 161; Bengal, at Rs. 130; and Chaliagaum, at Rs. 127 per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone to-day, with a small export business passing; but we make no change in our last quotations.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of last rates for all descriptions, and on a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	562 bales.
Wheat	6,983 cwt.
Linseed	2,131 ,,
Rapeseed	1,013 ,,
Gingelly	1,638 ,,
Groundnuts	722 ,,
Castorseed	1,974 ,,
Rice	4,046 ,,

Bombay—	Sept. 1894.	Aug. 1894.	Sept. 1893.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	43,150,000	52,400,000	41,800,000
Colored do. ... ,,	4,800,000	6,450,000	5,550,000
Printed do. ... ,,	8,550,000	13,000,000	11,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,650,000	1,150,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	81,850,000	102,350,000	96,800,000
Colored do. ... ,,	4,300,000	6,450,000	7,600,000
Printed do. ... ,,	3,900,000	5,500,000	4,800,000
Twist .....lbs.	850,000	1,150,000	1,550,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	10,150,000	9,700,000	5,400,000
Colored do. ... ,,	1,300,000	1,100,000	1,250,000
Printed do. ... ,,	1,000,000	1,050,000	900,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,200,000	110,000	900,000

Bombay only for 9 months 1894.	for 9 months 1893.
Plain Cottons ...yds.	384,500,000	286,950,000
Colored do. ... ,,	48,850,000	40,650,000
Printed do. ... ,,	96,650,000	74,850,000
Twist .....lbs.	7,700,000	7,350,000

FREIGHTS remain quiet; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-32d. for three months' slight Credits, for near delivery, at which rates, the market remained steady throughout the day, 1-32d. higher being quoted both ways for next year; but as usual on a mail-day, at this time of the year, only a moderate business has been done. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are the same as ours, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-15d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 13-32d.	,,
France do. ...	1·41	,,

with forward Bank remittance quoted 1s. 1 11-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 5-16 for the settlement on the 1st proximo, the feeling became firm, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, which was maintained to the close, 103 9-16 for Money, and 103 3/8 for Account having been the final quotations.

SHARES have remained quiet, the only changes in our quotations for Mill Scrip being a decline of Rs. 10 in Coloba Land and Mill, and New Great Eastern, and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 7½ each in Swadeshi and Manockji Petit. Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 10 lower in the new issue; Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 16; and Port Canning Rs. 5. National Bank Shares are Rs. 5 lower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Penerifte, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Reunion mail closes at Seychelles, at 8 p.m., on the 16th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DONALD—October 13, at the residence of her father, Mr D Gostling ("The Dell," Nepean Road, Malabar Hill), the wife of Mr A K Donald, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRD—TOLLIDAY—Sept 6, at St Barnabas Church, South Lamoeth, by the Rev H Rooke, M W James, J W Baird, L R C P, M R C S (England), L M & S, eldest son of Captain J P Baird, J P, Bombay Port Trust, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Charles Jacques Tolliday, of Clapham, S W.

BRIDGE—GODDARD—Sept. 20, at the parish church, Crawley, the Rev Arthur Bridge, Chaplain, Punjab, son of the late Col George Bridge, late of the Hon Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, of Upton-park, to Isabella Margaret (Margherite), eldest daughter of John Goddard, Esq, of The Elms, Crawley.

FORBES—CURTIS—Sept 22, at St. John's, Putney Hill, Henry T S Forbes, of H M Exchequer and Audit Dept., youngest son of James Forbes, of Smethwick, Birmingham, late of the Corporation of Calcutta, to Edith, sixth daughter of the late Henry Lane Curtis, of Great Yarmouth.

HAMLYN—DOVETON—Sept. 25, at Saint Matthew's, Bayswater, Clarence Hamlyn, of the Middle Temple, to Alice Marian, younger daughter of the late Gen Doveton, of the Madras Army and 28, St Charles-square, W.

HAUGHTON—BARMBY—Sept. 18, at St Mary-le-Bow, Durham, Major John Haughton, Commandant 36th Sikhs, son of the late Lieut-Gen J C Haughton, C S I, to Helen, second daughter of the Rev J Barmby, D D, Vicar of Pittington, and Rural Dean.

JONES—BUSH—Sept 15, at St Mary's Church, Godmanchester, by the Rev H H Chamberlain, M A, assisted by the Rev H Hosey, M A, John Alfred Jones, Mem Inst C E, F R S E, Sanitary Engineer, to the Govt of Madras, to Isabella Maria, only daughter of Thomas Henry Bush, Esq. of the Limes, Godmanchester, Hunts.

JONE—VINNELLS—Sept. 22, at Christ Church, Albany-street, Cathcart Wight, son of the late Captain John William Jones, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Alice Sophia daughter of the late Charles Leeson Vinnells.

ROBERTS—PATTESON—Sept 19, at St. John's, Redhill, Charles Roberts, Esq, F R C S, L R C P, to Fanny Elizabeth, widow of V H Pattisson, Esq, of Moulmein, Burma.

WETHERALL—WETHERALL—Sept 22, at St Peter's, Streatham, Pritsler Sim Salten, third son of the late Major-General P J P Wetherall, Madras Staff Corps, to Ethel Dora, third daughter of the late Rev C A Wetherall.

DEATHS.

ELWYN—Sept 23, at Eastbourne, Henrietta Honoria, widow of Major-Gen William Elwyn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.

FENNER—Sept 21, at The Laurels, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, W A Fenner, Esq, late of H M Indian Service.

GOLDSMID—Sept. 23, at Victoria, British Columbia, Arthur P W Goldsmid, youngest son of the late Henry Edward Goldsmid, F R C S, 42.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1894.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been provoked at home of late by the issue of returns showing the number of British sea-going warships in commission, reserve, and building, side by side with statistics relating to the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of sea-borne commerce of various other powers, and also of the British self-governing colonies (exclusive of interchange with the United Kingdom) during 1893. These returns showed the total aggregate naval expenditure for Great Britain and her dependencies to approximate to eighteen million pounds sterling, the average tonnage of the mercantile marine to twelve millions and three-quarters, and the value of the sea-borne commerce to be nine hundred and twenty-nine millions sterling. Placing together the corresponding figures for France and Russia—the two Powers who since the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon last year have invariably been associated by naval critics—we find the aggregate naval expenditure, to be sixteen millions sterling, the tonnage of the mercantile marine to be one and a-half million, and the value of the sea-borne commerce three hundred and thirty-six millions sterling, or about nine millions sterling less than the ocean trade of the United States. In passing it is worthy of note that the compiler of the return has evinced his desire to avoid the use of merely speculative figures by placing a note of interrogation in the column relating to the aggregate naval expenditure of China, and also of "the going concern" that the Celestial Emperor is said to have purchased—the Chilian navy. The tonnage of the China mercantile marine is put down at forty-eight thousand, and the value of its sea-borne trade at fifty-eight millions sterling, the corresponding figures for Japan being one hundred and seventy-three thousand tons, and twenty-three millions and three-quarters sterling. Writing to the *Times* under the *nom de plume* of "Scrutator," a correspondent subjects the figures of the return to the critical analysis requisite to disengage their full significance, and shows that they are defective in a variety of important respects, contending that "they largely and mischievously underrate the volume and value of the maritime interests of the British Empire." On the face of it the returns show that England, the greatest of all commercial nations, carries in her own trade only about £72 worth of goods per ton of her shipping, whereas France carries about £250 worth, Russia £130 worth, and the United States £370 worth. The reason for such apparent disparity is that a very large portion of the whole maritime commerce of the world is carried by British ships. Further, no inconsiderable proportion of the goods carried in British ships leading from one foreign port to another is owned in transit by British merchants although going to swell the aggregate maritime commerce of other countries. Assuming that the normal amount of goods carried per ton of shipping is £100 in value, "Scrutator" estimates that four hundred millions pounds sterling may be added to the British total on account of foreign maritime commerce carried in British ships and owned in England.

This estimate does not appear to be an extravagant one, and if we accept it as correct we find that, apart altogether from the trade of the British Empire, thirty per cent. of the whole maritime commerce of the world is carried on by British enterprise, and sustained by British capital. Therefore, it is no figure of speech, but sober fact to say that her Majesty's fleet is an instrument of international security, and that if our supremacy on the ocean was jeopardised the industrial disturbance that would result would be felt more or less by every maritime Power. Such figures bring us face to face with a truth we are apt to overlook—that the function of the English navy differs altogether from that of the navies of other Powers, inasmuch as it has not only to guard the shores of the British Empire, but has also to protect a sea-going commerce far greater in tonnage than that of all the rest of the world, whose integrity and security are vital to the welfare of the Empire, and to the very existence of the United Kingdom. "Scrutator," who evidently knows the inside of the Admiralty Office, further criticises the return on the ground that bullion and specie, which are included in all, or nearly all the other accounts, are excluded from the British figures, and the same remark applies to the transhipment trade. For these omissions "Scrutator" credits Great Britain's shipping with eighty millions sterling Further, the returns admittedly exclude interchange carried on by India and the Colonies with the United Kingdom. It is true that their inclusion means that they will be reckoned twice over, but "Scrutator" urges that for purposes of comparison they ought to be so treated, since the returns relating to other countries include the trade with the United Kingdom already reckoned. Therefore if any exclusion is made on this account, it should be made uniformly in every case. "Scrutator," basing his estimates on the most recent statistics, allows for this omission ninety-three millions in regard to the trade of India, twenty-one millions for that of Canada, fifty-six millions for that of Australia; twenty-three millions for the South African trade, and fifty millions for that of the other Colonies. Putting all these corrections together, "Scrutator" brings up the figures quoted in the return as the total value of the sea-borne commerce of the British Empire from £929,000,000, to £1,652,000,000. The correspondent of the leading paper does not profess to attach much importance to any comparison whatever between the maritime interests of Great Britain and those of any other power, which he likens to a comparison of Niagara with a watering-pot. All he asks is that if such comparisons are made they should be made on a common basis—hence his justification for putting the Admiralty right at a time when it is pressed with weighty problems by reason of the war Further East.

But even when our naval commerce has all the items entered to its credit that "Scrutator" desires, no account is taken of the value of the shipping employed, or of the securities and other marketable documents which, as we in India know very well, are constantly being carried to and fro in British ships to an extent which is valued by the *Times'* correspondent at two hundred and fifty million pounds sterling. Putting the average value of a ship at £10 per ton, we find that the British mercantile navy is worth one hundred and twenty-seven million pounds sterling, while in only a very few cases does that of other Powers exceed ten million pounds. These further additions bring up the gross value of British maritime interests to the immense total of £2,029,000,000, that is to say British interests on the ocean are far greater than the interests of all other nations in the world put together. The expenditure of eighteen millions on her Majesty's navy when regarded in the light of an insurance fund, is less than one per cent. per annum of the aggregate value of our maritime interests. The immense importance of those interests can be gathered from the figures we have given, which demonstrate once more that on our navy, more than on anything else, depends our continued supremacy. As a contemporary writer has said, "our own maritime commerce is our life-blood. To arrest its flow means nothing less than the dissolution of the body politic." Our commerce can be conducted by no other nation or set of nations, for there is not tonnage enough in the world to carry it under any other flag. The sea trade of any other nation with which we may be at war, is insignificant compared with ours. In the event of war with us neither France nor Russia would have to take much thought as to the protection of their commerce, and their whole naval strength would therefore be available for warfare. The English navy would consequently have cast upon it the work of maintaining our command of the sea, and of protecting our commerce, which would remain very much the same in war as in peace. Hence it is urged by naval critics, that, not only should our sea-going naval strength be equal to that of any two Powers combined, but should, in addition, be sufficient to protect our ocean trade. The returns we have quoted show that England has twenty-four battle-ships in commission against twenty-three belonging to France and Russia; fifteen in reserve against their eleven; and seven building and completing for sea against eighteen belonging to France and Russia. It is apparent, therefore, that merely on the basis of equality to other combined fleets, six more battle-ships should be laid down. There is, however, reason to believe that this and more than this will be done under the new scheme of construction, commencing this year, and forming part of a complete programme to extend over a term of five years. For obvious reasons this scheme has not been made known, but the First Lord of the Admiralty has given the assurance that it has been settled after a careful review not only of the present relative strength of our Navy, but also of the number and class of ships of war, which are now being built by other maritime Powers.

MR. G. A. HAIG, who not long ago through our columns ventilated his scheme for rapid ocean navigation, has addressed a characteristic letter to the Postmaster-General in London. He can, he says, provide ships capable of travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and by this means revolutionise the whole of the ocean mail service. If his ideas are carried out, the postal authorities, he tells them, could with seven steamers run a weekly mail to Halifax, Canada, in 2½ days, to Egypt in 3½ days, to Bombay in 6½ days, to Capetown in 6½ days, and to Melbourne, Australia, in 12 days. A steam-ship, 600ft. long, 50ft. broad, 60ft. deep, and drawing 26ft. of water, would be about three-quarters the size of the Campania; but if filled entirely with machinery and coals from the bottom up to 4ft. above the water line, she could steam 4,500 miles, at 50 miles an hour, and the whole of the upper part of the vessel from 4ft. above the water (30ft. high) would be available for crew, passengers, mails, and light parcels. Four steamers to Capetown and Australia could coal at Gambia, Capetown, and Amsterdam Isle in the Indian Ocean. Two steamers to Bombay could coal at Port Said. One steamer to Halifax could carry its own coal for the return voyage. Those make up the seven steamers, but, of course, there should be one or two more in reserve in case of accident. Mr. Haig is not an American, but a Welshman, a stern practical naval architect, and his speculations are not wholly chimerical. But we doubt whether his scheme will commend itself to the Postmaster-General, whom he would have take charge of the ocean mails as he used to of the stage coaches. The department is not easy to move, and would, no doubt, prefer first to see one of the steamers, which Mr. Haig says could be built, scudding through the water at the speed of an express train.

THE refusal of the British Sirdar to confirm the findings of the Native Court in the Egyptian slavery trials, has been justified more unmistakably than was expected. As our telegrams briefly announced, Ali Cherif Pasha has made frank admission of his contravention of the slavery laws. The special transaction recently exposed at Cairo was one in which the gravamen of the charge came home directly to Ali Cherif, and the other persons tried by court-martial were shown to have taken a secondary and intermediary part in the business. The acquittal of these latter persons by the Native Court was regarded as specially unfortunate so long as Ali Cherif evaded justice, and there was danger of complete immunity all round. The matter, as we stated some days ago, was referred to the Foreign Office, and it was decided that other steps in regard to some of the acquitted persons were indispensable. But it is now thought that the document signed by the principal offender and the inevitable minimum of his punishment—exclusion from all office and service under the Egyptian Government—may be accepted as an adequate answer to the charge, and that the accessories will be allowed to take the benefit of their recorded acquittal. If this view prevails in Downing-street, as we are given to understand it does, no further judicial proceedings will be taken, since there is no longer any necessity to go behind the sentence of the Egyptian court-martial. In Ali Cherif Pasha's confession is to be found the explanation of the French Government's "invitation

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

PEACE OVERTURES BY CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.

It is rumoured here that China is making peace overtures to Japan.

China has offered to recognise the autonomy of Corea, and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

ENDEAVOURS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO TERMINATE THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

It is reliably stated that England is now doing her utmost to induce the Powers to co-operate in terminating the war between China and Japan.

THE UNITED STATES OBJECT TO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

The United States Government has declined to join the European Powers in an agreement which has for its object interference of any kind in the affairs of Corea.

The Government of the Republic has strong objections to conclude entangling alliances abroad.

THE *TIMES* ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reviewing the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which recognizes the principle that the Japanese have the right to adopt whatever customs policy may seem good to them, and the abolition of the foreign jurisdiction in Japan, and as a *quid pro quo*, the Japanese throw open the entire country to British trade and industry, the *Times* in a leading article, this morning, approves the Treaty in a general way, and says that is the inevitable outcome of the rapid adoption of Western ideas by Japan.

REFUSAL OF GERMANY TO INTERVENE IN THE WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

Germany has declined to join the proposal of Great Britain for a combined intervention of the Powers in the present juncture.

It is believed in diplomatic circles here that the decision arrived at on the part of Germany, will end the project for a joint intervention in the state of affairs in the Far East, which has been thrown out for the consideration of the Powers by England.

ADDITIONAL WARSHIPS FOR ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S SQUADRON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Her Majesty's twin-screw cruisers, the Spartan and Edgar, arrived at Port Said, yesterday, bound for Singapore. The vessels, after arrival at their destination, will be placed at the disposal of Admiral Fremantle.

THE CHINESE LEGATION IN LONDON REPUDIATES THE IDEA OF PEACE AT PRESENT.

The Chinese Legation here repudiates the rumours which were current at Shanghai that China has made peace overtures to Japan, and declares that peace is out of question for a very long time yet with China.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN READINESS TO INTERVENE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

It is reported here that the Russian troops of the province of Amoor have been ordered to be held in readiness in case of internal disturbances in China requiring Russian intervention.

THE FRENCH CRUISER ALGER.

PORT SAID, Oct. 14.

The French Cruiser Alger has arrived here *en route* to China.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

ALARMING SYPMTOMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.

Latest intelligence received from Livadia regarding the illness of the Czar, states that the condition of his Majesty is very serious.

He is quite prostrated with extreme weakness, and an alarming feature of the malady has set in.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

Nothing is known at Darmstadt regarding the intention of the Czarewitch to hasten the celebration of his marriage with Princess Alix owing to the serious condition of the Czar.

The news received at St. Petersburg from Livadia is regarded at Darmstadt to be incorrect.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

The report current of the serious illness of the Amir is without real foundation. Letters from him signed by his hand reached Simla on Friday.

PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS.

The decision given by the Government of India regarding extra allotment funds for railway and irrigation works and the full proposals of the Public Works Department being accepted, and 520 lakhs in all will be given for current year. The allotment for the next and following years will be 500 lakhs per annum if the state of the Indian finances will allow it.

CRIME AND CONVICTION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

A Resolution by the Chief Commissioner has been issued recently dealing with the serious increase of crime and the failure of the magistracy and the police in running to earth the culprits. Sir A. Mackenzie says that it is clear that the magistrates and the police, in many cases, have failed in their duty, which was shown by a low percentage of convictions in the Sessions cases, which in Lower Burma stands at 53·59 ; and in the Pegu division 39·08. After reviewing the defects which are caused by the failure to immediately investigate crime on the spot and giving orders as to future procedure, Sir A. Mackenzie goes on to particularise one district after another. One Deputy Commissioner is threatened with removal if an instant improvement is not shown ; another is called on to explain why he did not visit the scene of any violent crime ; two superintendents of police and one subdivisional officer are to show cause why they should not be reduced ; another subdivisional officer is severely censured for neglect of duty ; and the Commissioner of the Division will report if any township officers should be removed or reduced.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPORE, Oct. 13.

The Governor and Staff left Akalkot at 8-30 this morning, being accompanied as far as Karabgaon Station by the Rajah. His Excellency arrived at Bijapur at 3 o'clock, where the following gentlemen received him on the platform :—Mr. Monteath, Collector ; Mr. George, P. W. D. ; Surgeon-Captain Pratt, Messrs. Mainwaring, Topham, Henderson, Chuckerbutty, and Chitre.

His Excellency then drove to the Collector's bungalow. At 5 o'clock his Excellency drove to the Municipal Buildings, which were crowded with officials and native gentlemen. Here, addresses were delivered by the Vice-President of the Local District Board and the President of the Municipality.

The Governor, in replying to the Local Board, congratulated them on the improvements made in the water-supply throughout the district and their progress in village sanitation.

To the Municipality his Excellency expressed his gratification on the good feeling existing between the different religious parties, and impressed on them the desirability of making mutual concession whenever possible.

The Governor afterwards drove through part of the city with the Collector, and meets a large party of gentlemen dining at the Collector's house this evening.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

All opinions of the local Governments regarding the Merchant Shipping Bill have been received by the Government of India, and they are unanimous in thinking that the matter should be dealt with at once. In consequence Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Financial Secretary, and Mr. Wigley will take the Bill in hand during the month to enable the Government of India to legislate at an early date.

MR. LEE-WARNER.

No explanation can be given in Simla of the statement that Mr. Lee-Warner will succeed Mr. Cuningham as Foreign Secretary on return from leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 14.

French Mail steamer Natal arrived from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	28,000	"
" " " Surats	*Nil.*	"
" Stock of Cotton	742,000	"
" " Surats	25,000	"

DEATH OF MR. C. E. KANE.

Death has removed from our midst, under exceptionally painful circumstances, Mr. Charles Edward Kane, managing proprietor of our contemporary the *Times of India*. Mr. Kane who had been ailing for some time, became seriously ill a month ago, and was removed from his bungalow at Bandora to a private ward in St. George's Hospital. He suffered from a complication of ailments, and from the first the hospital staff and the medical men who, at Mr. Kane's request were called in consultation, entertained but little hope of his recovery. Last Saturday week he was ordered home and carried on board the mail steamer Sutlej, but when two days out at sea, Mr. Kane succumbed. Mr. Kane, who was but forty-eight years of age, had been in India for something like fifteen years, during which time he managed the *Times of India*. On the death of General Nassau Lees, Messrs. Curwen and Kane became proprietors of the journal, but after Mr. Curwen's death Mr. Kane was joined by Mr. T. J. Bennett. Mr. Kane was for some years President of the Municipality of Bandora, in which township he was known to and popular with everyone, both adult and juvenile. His love for children was one of the most remarkable features of his character, and almost countless were his little friends both in Bandora and Bombay. A most genial, kind-hearted man, he was widely popular, and his loss is sincerely mourned. What lends additional pathos to his sad death is the recollection that it is only two and-a-half years since his former partner, Mr. Curwen, died under precisely similar circumstances. When told in hospital that he was to be sent home, Mr. Kane remarked, "Yes, they'll put me on board as they did poor Curwen, and I shall be put off again as he was." Such indeed was the case. Within two days of Bombay Mr. Curwen died, and within two days of leaving the harbour Mr. Kane also expired, to be consigned to the waters, perhaps within a short distance of the spot, where in February, 1892, his partner found a resting place.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Madras and Calicut, with troops. She left Rangoon on the 29th ultimo with No. 4 Co., E Division, R. A., and a detachment of 21st Madras Pioneers for Madras, and European details, consisting of time-expired men and invalids for Bombay. The Battery and detachment above mentioned were landed at Madras, on the 4th, and on the 5th instant the relieved Battery, No. 9 Co., S Division, R.A., embarked. The Clive then left for Calicut where other details embarked on the 11th instant. The Battery proceeds to Aden and the other men and invalids to England in H. M. S. Malabar, which sails to-morrow. She has brought three officers, one lady, 130 men, 7 women, 5 children, belonging to the No. 9 Co., S Division, R.A., and European details, consisting of six officers, 488 men, 12 women, 18 children, and 29 followers. The following is the list of officers :—Major and Mrs. F. E. Kent, No. 9 Co., S Division, R. A.; Captain R. P. Smith, No. 9 Co., S Division, R.A. ; 2nd-Lieut. H. T. Hart, No. 9 Co., S Division, R. A. ; Captain E. B. Blennohassett, 2 R. I. Fus. ; Lieut. E. C. D. Purchas, 2 W. York Regt. ; Lieut. E. Evans, 2 Wiltshire Regt. ; Lieut. H. A. Fulton, 2 York Regt. ; Lieut. B. W. Michell, 2 R. I. Fus. ; and Lieut. Fitz-Clarence, 1 Dorset Regt.

LYONS' OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

On Saturday night, as a concluding performance, at the Tivoli Theatre, "Little Cindy up too late" was played in a praiseworthy manner and gave general satisfaction. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Lyons, if he had remained longer in Bombay, could have continued to attract good houses. But it is not to be, the popular little manager and his merry burlesquers are off to seek and capture "fresh fields and pastures new." The cantonment towns have a treat in store for them, which we have no doubt, they will fully appreciate.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava has written an introduction to Miss Billington's book," Woman in India," which will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Miss Billington was sent out to India last year by the *Daily Graphic* as their Lady Commissioner concerning the progress and wants of the sex in the Dependency, and contributed a series of some thirty letters to their columns. The book, however, has been entirely rewritten and will be extensively illustrated from drawings by Mr. Herbert Johnson and from original photographs by the authoress, while an exceedingly strong and striking portrait study by her brilliant colleague, Mr. Reginald Cleaver, will form the frontispiece.

assed to us.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The political oratory of the Recess may be said to have made a fair start this week. As yet, however, it is the Unionists only who have been "on the stump." The Liberals, who usually lag behind their opponents, do not commence their autumnal campaign until next month. The orators of the week have been Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P. for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, and formerly Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, who has been addressing several meetings at Glasgow ; and Mr. Chamberlain, who has been taking part in a Liberal Unionist Conference at Leeds, and also addressing a mass meeting there. Mr. Courtney is regarded as one of the most moderate and at the same time one of the ablest of the Liberal Unionists. He is a man of much ability, and is respected greatly on both sides of the House. He was formerly a leader writer on the *Times*, and in that capacity may be said to have served his apprenticeship to politics before he entered Parliament. On several occasions he has shown his independence by voting against his party and with the Government. At Glasgow, however, on Tuesday, he declared his continued hostility to Home Rule for Ireland. He twitted the Premier, who has been telling his Highland friends that he finds the present situation attendant with some apathy, rather happily about a recent speech of his, in which his lordship congratulated Scotchmen on the harmony of feeling that now existed between the Northern and the Southern "Kingdoms" of Great Britain, and expressed a hope that a similar reconciliation might be effected between Irishmen and the inhabitants of Great Britain. What, asked Mr. Courtney, was the "comfort" to be derived from Lord Rosebery's retrospect ? "The reconciliation between Scotland and England had been made under a United Parliament, and not under a separate Parliament." Why then, he asked, should not a similar reconciliation take place under a United Parliament between Ireland and Great Britain ? The retort is unquestionably a happy one ; but, of course, it might be replied that Scottish feeling has been consulted more than Irish feeling has been, and Scotch Bills are not usually thrown out of Parliament with scant consideration, as it has been too much the custom to treat Bills emanating from Irish members. Mr. Courtney, in a second speech, admitted that both the procedure of the House of Commons and the constitution of the House of Lords required reform. As regards the House of Commons he thought it should be relieved of Private Bill Legislation, and he suggested a plan for dealing with this class of Bills, by sending a special committee "on circuit," as the judges were sent round the country, to enquire into the merits of each private Bill in the locality which it affected. This would both save the time of Parliament, and save expense, to the promoters of local Bills. In respect to the House of Lords, while deprecating the attacks made upon it, because it rejected Home Rule, he thought it should be made to some extent representative, so as to bring it rather more into a line with public opinion. Whether the views expressed by Mr. Courtney be approved or not, his speeches give evidence that their author possesses some degree of constructive statesmanship.

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches at Leeds have, of course, been of a different character. On Wednesday, both at the Unionist Conference, and at the evening mass meeting, he treated his audience to a lively and scathing criticism of the position and performances of the Government. He made a strong attack on the Irish party, and pointed out the competition that existed among the different sections of the Government's supporters, evoking much laughter by his description of the awkward position in which Ministers were placed by reason of their efforts to please and reconcile discontented and irreconciliable factions. He also defended the House of Lords from the Radical attacks that have been made upon it, declaring that if the majority in the House of Commons were to be subject to no check from an Upper House, that majority would become arbitrary and tyrannical. As a critic of the Government, Mr. Chamberlain is scarcely excelled by any member of the Conservative party, and his caustic and trenchant speeches always make entertaining reading. At a public breakfast at which he was entertained in the Leeds Town Hall, on Wednesday, however, Mr. Chamberlain's speech ran in a somewhat different vein. He put forward a plea for a "living policy of social reform" for the Unionist Party, in order to counteract the Socialistic and revolutionary tendencies of the "Labourists" as developed at the recent Trade Union Congress. He considered that the Unionist party was specially fitted for the work of social reform, and ought to take it up, since no party in the country can live on a system of negation. He declared that he did not believe the majority of the working classes sympathised with confiscation or Anarchy, and the "Collectivism" that was being preached to-day was neither more nor less than a policy of confiscation of every kind of property—of the savings of the poor as much as the capital of the rich. The *Daily Chronicle*, in the performance of its duty as the constituted organ of "labour," replies to this speech by saying with characteristic suavity that although Mr. Chamberlain is a man who has very clear ideas, he is neither a thinker nor a scholar, and gets his notions secondhand, from newspaper or magazine articles. Hence he does not comprehend the collectivist spirit of the times. The *Chronicle*, however, treats rather contemptuously as idealists those who voted for the resolution in favour of the "nationalisation of everything" passed by the recent Trade Union Congress. Perhaps some cocksure Congress editors would be safer guides if they condescended to be a little less "original" and to sometimes take their notions from magazine articles.

While one or two of the Unionist leaders have thus been attacking the Ministry, Liberals of "light and leading" are for the time being "lying low." In a few weeks, however, we shall have a torrent of oratory from those whom with some audacity Mr. Chamberlain, quoting Tennyson, called "tongueless." Meantime, Lord Rosebery, who returned to the North of Scotland after witnessing the defeat of his horse Ladas, at Doncaster, has been receiving further civic honours in the shape of the freedoms of ancient Scotch burghs. Two more of these were conferred upon him on Wednesday, the freedom of the burgh of Dornoch, and the freedom of the burgh of Tain. Tain makes the fourth town of which he has been made a burgess since he has been staying with the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, the other two being Dingwall and Inverness. Both at Dornoch and Tain, the Duke of Sutherland was also the recipient of a similar honour. On each occasion Lord Rosebery delivered a pleasant little speech in his most approved after-dinner manner, avoiding party politics, while making suitable reference to his public duties. At Dornoch he made an amusing reference to the increasing popularity of what a French journal has called the English game of golf, in which his political opponent, Mr. A. J. Balfour, was so great an authority, that he (Lord Rosebery) believed that "Mr. Balfour on Golf" would stand as a head line in some future Macaulay. But the most important part of his speech had reference to the informal request that had been made to him to act as mediator in the Scotch Miners' strike, which still drags its slow length along. He virtually declined to accept this position, while expressing a hope that somebody else might be privileged to put an end to the conflict by bringing the two parties together as he did the two sides in the English "Coal War" of last year. Lord Rosebery incidentally alluded to the fact that some of his friends seemed to wish him assume the position of a general arbitrator or conciliator between Capital and Labour, but that would impose upon him a responsibility far too great for him to accept. This declaration will have the effect of checking the too great eagerness to look to Lord Rosebery as a mediator in trade disputes, which some rather fussy politicians have manifested. Some see in his reference to political apathy an acknowledgment that the agitation against the House of Lords has not become pronounced enough to give the Premier the lead for which he asked sometime ago. Mr. Labouchere's letter in the *Times*, in which he admits that the cry of "Down with the Lords" is for the present a failure, is interesting reading—for Unionists ! The same may be said of the notable article in the *New Review* from the pen of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., who scolds the Government for missing "a great chance" in allowing the House of Commons to separate without explaining its policy with regard to the House of Lords. If they have not got a policy with regard to the House of Lords, as seems more than probable, it is difficult to see how they could explain it ; but Mr. McCarthy would say, as Mr. Labouchere says, that they ought to have one.

The controversy that has raged around Mr. Gladstone's letter to Lord Thring in favour of the municipalisation of public houses, and disparaging local option still continues. It has even been made the subject of a capital cartoon and piece of amusing dialogue in *Punch*. Mr. Gladstone is represented as a gay old beau flirting with Miss Josey (Mr. Chamberlain), the barmaid at the Gothenburg tavern, while Miss Harcourt, to whom he has sworn undying affection, observing them, holds up her hands in astonishment and exclaims reproachfully, "Oh, Mr. G ! Mr. G !" At that moment Mr. Gladstone is observing, "Yes, Miss, I entirely agree with you. Local option is—um—more or less of an impostura." It is stated that the letter has occasioned Sir William Harcourt much annoyance, but this is probably only a surmise. It has certainly given great annoyance to some of Mr. Gladstone's ardent friends and one of them a certain Mr. Whittaker, M.P. for the Spen Valley Division of Yorkshire, has denounced it as a "scandal," in view of Mr. Gladstone's previous declarations in favour of Local Option. On the other hand, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking at a meeting of the Scotch Permissive Bill Association, in Glasgow, expressed surprise at the sensation which the letter had occasioned, and said that he concurred with Mr. Gladstone in regarding Local Option as only a partial remedy, and in considering present attempts to limit the number of public houses as an impostura. It was only in expressing approval of the sale of liquor by public bodies that he (Sir Wilfrid) disagreed with Mr. Gladstone, but he had no objection to see the scheme tried in those towns, where the rate-payers under Local Option did not veto the sale altogether. Mr. James Whyte, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has written to the papers expressing a modified concurrence in Mr. Gladstone's views, and it is pointed out that one clause of the celebrated letter has been misread. It is not Local Option which the ex-Premier describes as "a remedy little better than an imposture," but "the mere limitation of the number" of public houses by the magistrates under the present system. It is hinted by some of the Government critics that after Mr. Gladstone's somewhat contemptuous reference to "Local Option" as being "no more than a partial and occasional remedy," the Government will drop the Bill with which Sir William Harcourt's name is now identified. On the other hand, pressure is being brought to bear upon them to adhere to its principle, but to extend its provisions so as to make it a more thorough measure. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has made an appeal to Lord Rosebery to declare clearly the intentions of the Government when he makes the great political speech which is now being looked forward to with so much interest. Mr. Chamberlain has been interviewed by a Press representative to learn his opinion about Mr. Gladstone's expression of opinion in favour of the Gothenburg system. He declared that the way in which Mr. Gladstone had been attacked was a "scandal." From what he knew of Mr. Gladstone's private opinions he was not surprised at the letter, which, he considered would give a strong forward impulse to the movement in favour of the Gothenburg system. *Inter alia* it is of interest to know, on Mr. Chamberlain's own authority, that his personal friendship with Mr. Gladstone has continued unbroken, notwithstanding the somewhat bitter political strife in which the two statesmen have been engaged.

Apropos to the Gothenburg system, now the "Municipal Public House" seems to have come within the domain of practical politics, a plea has been set up in an influential quarter for municipal play-houses also. Mr. Henry Irving, who is at present on tour with his Lyceum Company in the Midlands, delivered an address at Walsall, on Wednesday, as President of the Local Literary Institute. He discussed generally the present position of the drama, and made an appeal for the experiment of a municipal theatre to be tried. He thought it would be to the advantage of the community to have the theatre made a department of the public service, and as it had been proposed to municipalise the drink traffic, he did not see why play-houses should not be included among municipal institutions also. This is a development of municipal socialism which has been tried on the Continent, but hitherto has not been seriously advocated in this country. No doubt, now that so high an authority on the drama as Henry Irving has given it the advantage of his patronage, we shall hear more about the subject. If ever we do come to municipal theatres, some of our town councils and vestries should hold their meetings on the stage. There would be no need for a farce or any other curtain raiser.

Several dramatic items of interest have been before the public the last few days. During his provincial tour, Mr. Henry Irving, in addition to selections from his old repertoire, has produced a new play by Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist. It is entitled "A Story of Waterloo," and was placed on the boards for the first time at Bristol. It is described as a miniature drama, or dramatic sketch, and is full of pathos. The principal character, Corporal Gregory Brewster, and old Waterloo veteran, aged eighty-six, is taken by Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, and their company, who have been touring in Scotland, were honoured on Friday last with a command to appear before her Majesty the Queen, and the Court, at Balmoral Castle. Special scenery was prepared for the Balmoral stage, and the company gave a performance there, on Monday evening, of "The Red Lamp" and "The Ballad Monger." They did not lose much time over their movements, for the company had been billed to appear in Dublin, 590 miles away, the same evening. Of course, that was impossible, but by starting directly after the performance at Balmoral, and by dint of special coaches to Aberdeen, a special train thence, and a special steamer across the Irish Channel, they were able to perform in Dublin, on Tuesday, having made the journey of nearly 600 miles in exactly 17 hours—which is probably a record feat in dramatic touring. When the Lyceum Company returns to London from the provinces, a new historic play by Mr. Comyns Carr, entitled "King Arthur," is to be produced at the Lyceum. Mr. Irving is also to have the honour of opening a new theatre, which has been built at Brixton, now one of the most lively and flourishing of London residential suburbs, south of the Thames.

A somewhat interesting gathering was held in London yesterday. It was a dinner given at the Hotel Metropole to the Hon'ble Wm. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, and a number of other distinguished Americans, including the United States Secretary of Agriculture, were also present. Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., presided, and was supported by several other Members of Parliament. Mr. Wilson, as your readers may be aware, is a leading American Free Trader, or Tariff reformer, and has been largely instrumental in passing the new low Tariff Act. In responding to the toast of his health, that gentleman remarked that, although Protection had been tried in America under very favourable conditions, its failure had been conspicuously demonstrated. He regarded the New Tariff Act as the first and most difficult step towards the overthrow of the system, and the Free Trade revolution in America would now go forward. He also said that while the lower Tariff removed the barriers which prevented Englishmen from competing in America, it would also remove the barriers which prevented the United States from competing with England for the carrying trade of the world, and he did not despair of seeing his country ultimately attain the manufacturing supremacy of the world. This sentiment, of course, was received with some laughter. But it is to be regarded seriously. Not a few of our own economists have predicted that when once America entered the path of Free Trade she would become a far more formidable competitor with us, both on the high seas and in foreign markets, than she has been under the High Tariff regime, which, while it protected her manufacturers in the home trade, prevented them from competing in other markets.

Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., has gone to New Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

The report for 1894 of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art (Mr. F. Calder, 1, Bathurst-Street) contains a concise statement of the work of an organisation which deserves more support than it has, apparently, yet received.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of the 28th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1-30 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

Atkinson, Major
Abbott, Miss C E
Abbott, Miss M E
Abbott, Miss
Addersley, Mrs
Allen, Capt
Allen, Mr.
Attfield, Mr
Allum, Vet-Capt
Babington, Col
Bate, Surg-Maj
Botelor, Major
Bell, Mr C
Brussel, Miss Anna
Brussel, Miss Carrie
Beechey, Mr
Brown, Mrs Wade
Barnard, Mrs
Banerji, Mr
Bouldierson, Mr
Bishop of Bombay
Bright, Mr and Mrs
Beauchamp, Lieut
Booth, Mr
Brooke, Miss
Betham, Mr
Bonnet, Mr
Brown, Rev
Brown, Mr Morgan
Churchill, Rev
Cowper, Col and Mrs
Cresswell, Mr.
Cullen, Mr
Craig, Mr
Cooke, Lieut-Col
Durham, Rev Dr and Mrs
Durham, Miss
Dering, Major
Dowse, Mr
Ewart, Lieut
Eames, Miss
Fanshaw, Maj and Mrs
Fairbank, Rev and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Freyer, Surg-Maj
Ferry, Mr
Fawcett, Major
Gilbertson, Mr and Mrs
Gillespie, Mr
Graham, Mrs, and infant
Goldine, Mr
Greenall, Mr
Gordon, Major and Mrs
Gillmore, Rev and Miss
Guinness, Mr
Goulding, Mr
Hodges, Mrs
Henderson, Capt and Mrs
Handcock, Mr Walter
Harrison, Mrs
Harrison, Miss
Hawkins, Mr
Handford, Rev and Mrs
Hamilton, Mrs and Miss
Hall, Mrs
Hill, Lieut and Mrs
Hunt, Miss
Hartford, Mr
Hendley, Mrs
Hawkins, Mrs, and child
Irans, Mr
Ivons, Mr
James, Miss
Jackson, Mr
Kiernander, Mr
Kirkman, Mr and Mrs
Konyon, Mr
Khan, Mr
Kendall, Mr
Keighley, Lt-Col
Keighley, Miss
Kaay, Maj-Gen and Mrs
Knox, Lieut
Lee, Mr E A
Lee, Mr E I
Lane, Col
Lyon, Mr
Langford, Mrs
Langford, Two Misses, son and infant
Lennox, Mr
Lewis, Mr
Leslie, Mr
Mrs Reynolds, 2 children and inft
Macdonald, Mrs
Man, Mr
Marshall, Lieut
Morne, Mr and Mrs
Maconachie, Mr and Mrs
Muthuish, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Mr
McKay, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs
Martin, Miss
Muir, Mrs
Morse, Mr
McDonnell, Surg-Lieut-Col
Napier, Mrs
Newman, Miss
Ostrehan, Capt
Piercy, Mr
Pirie, Mrs
Pottinger, Miss
Peard, Miss
Pilsbor, Mr
Prest Mr
Proctor Sims, Mr
Perkes, Mr
Patch, Surg-Major
Patton, Mrs, and child
Peeble, Mrs
Rougemont, de Mr
Ruff, Miss
Robb, Miss
Rose, Mr
Ramsay, Capt and Mrs, and inft
Rogers, Miss
Routh, Major
Reuss, Mr
Reynolds, Mrs, 2 children infant and tutor
Robertson, Mr
Ritchie, Mr
Robinson, Mr and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Sharp, Mr
Skinner, Mr
Singha, Mrs
Silcock, Mrs and 2 infts
Stewart, Miss
Sandeman, Col
Simmonds, Surg-Maj
Scott, Mr
Scott, Rev
Strangways, Mr
Sandeman, Mr
Shepley, Mr
Sibald, Mr
Scroggie, Miss
Saunders, Maj
Tottenham, Lieut
Thomson, Surg-Capt
Thacker, Lieut and Mrs
Twerdy, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mr and Mrs
Van Someran, Mr
Veale, Miss
Wilson, Capt and Mr
Wells, Miss
Walker, Rev and Mrs
Westmacott, Lieut
Wharry, Mrs
Whitney, Mr
Wright, Miss
Warren, Mrs
Wharry, Miss
Whish, Mrs
Williams, Mrs
Whyte, Mr
Wetzler, Mrs
Yates, Lieut
Young, Mr and Mrs and child

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Court.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, landed at Aberdeen from Copenhagen on Tuesday, and afterwards proceeded to Balmoral.

Political.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Leeds, on Tuesday afternoon, at a conference of the Yorkshire Liberal Unionist Federation. He expressed his conviction that the Home Rule policy is entirely unpopular with the people of Great Britain, while he indicated the danger lest the people should be misled by the tactics of the Government, who were putting their main object into the background and raising false issues to divert attention. In the evening Mr. Chamberlain, at a great meeting held in the Coliseum, described the real policy of the Ministry as being embodied in the cry "Down with the House of Lords," and he maintained that a second Chamber was absolutely necessary as a check on the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman was entertained on Wednesday at a breakfast in the Leeds Town-hall by the local Unionist Club, and in responding to the toast of his health, he said it was the duty of the Unionist party to formulate and to promote a living policy of social and domestic reform, for which he held that party to be peculiarly fitted, both by its composition and its traditions.

Speaking at Swansea on Tuesday night, Sir John Llewelyn, one of the members of the Welsh Land Commission, stated that upon two points the Commission were absolutely agreed—that for all occupiers of land there should be full compensation for improvements, and that, so far as concerned existing freeholders, who had borrowed money to buy their holdings, they were willing, according to the Irish precedent, to give them the benefit of a State loan.

Ireland.

Viscount Templetown, addressing a Unionist meeting in Cork on Tuesday night, stated that nearly 300 Unionist clubs, in which thousands of men of all classes and creeds are enrolled, have been established in Ireland.

A demonstration in favour of the amnesty movement took place on Sunday in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. John Redmond, M.P., delivered a vehement speech in which he contended, that there could be no final settlement of the Irish national question so long as a single Irish political prisoner was held as a victim in the clutches of England.

Lord Dufferin, on Monday night, addressed a meeting in Queen's College, Belfast, in connection with the local Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

General.

Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Sutherland were on Wednesday presented with the freedom of the burgh of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire. In acknowledging the honour, Lord Rosebery referred to the struggle unfortunately going on in the Scottish coal industry, and said he was inclined to look forward with hope rather than with despair to the result of existing labour conflicts. Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Sutherland afterwards proceeded to Tain, where also the freedom of the burgh was conferred on them, and the Premier, in responding, said a measure of Highland legislation would form part of the future programme of the Government.

The Duke of Devonshire on Saturday laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Barrowhill, Staveley, Derbyshire, and in the course of his address discussed the prospects of the iron trade, urging the necessity of improvement in technical education, and pointing to the frequent conflicts between workmen and employers as matters which might well give rise to anxiety.

The Duchess of Devonshire on Wednesday laid the memorial stone of a new church at Eastbourne, for which the Duke has given the site and £5,000 towards the cost of the building. In acknowledging a vote of thanks to the Duchess, the Duke of Devonshire said it was satisfactory to find that, whatever might be the fate in store for the Church of England, her connexion with the State and her ancient endowments had not in any degree hindered her power of expansion and of accommodating herself to the increasing needs and requirements of the people.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference was opened on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, the Bishop presiding. The Earl of Jersey moved a resolution against the proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, which was carried, and a resolution moved by Lord Stanmore urging the formation of a diocesan committee and of parochial committees to organize resistance to disestablishment was also agreed to.

An exhibition of British and Colonial products and manufactures was opened on Friday in Manchester by Sir Frederick Young, who said its purpose was to make the people of Manchester better acquainted with the resources of our Colonial empire.

It is calculated that from 12,000 to 15,000 of the Scottish coal-miners lately on strike have resumed work. The Associated Coalmasters' Committee decided at Glasgow on Wednesday that, if an immediate resumption of work did not take place, the miners should be forthwith called upon to remove from the colliery houses.

Mr. D. G. Ritchie, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus' College, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at St. Andrews University, in the room of Professor ones, recently appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University.

Obituary of the Week.

Lt.-Col. E. Vesey Brown ; Vice-Admiral C. F. F. Bouchey ; Admiral A. Mellersh, C.B., ; Capt G. Skipworth, R. N., Ret. ; Col. H. Giffard ; Canon Millard ; Dr. Greenhill ; Mr. Henry Hermann ; Sir W. R. C. Cooke.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Attracted by the splendid weather a large crowd turned out to witness the final match in this most interesting tournament. The previous form of the Welsh had secured them several friends, but it was thought that the back play of the Gymkhana would counterbalance any odds that the visitors had against the home team. The fact that Cave was playing in place of Casserly seemed to give the Gymkhana an invincible back phalanx.

But the Welsh developed an amount of strength among their forwards that few gave them credit for. Led by the giant Cheyne they were always on the ball and packed in such close order that the home three-quarters never had a chance of showing their quality. It was a forward game throughout. The Welsh found the weak spot in the Gymkhana organisation and hammered on it with consistent persistency. They never allowed an opportunity to pass them, and every man working with splendid discipline, knew exactly the position in which he would be of most use. There can hardly be a question of the superiority of the formation. The New-Port drill affected by the Welsh simply stumbled the Gymkhana, and Walpole seemed perfectly at sea when he had to tackle a line so compact as the Welsh who played their full strength. Foster, perhaps, their best three-quarter taking the place of Reddie, who played against the Rangers. But it was not the strength of the three-quarters that gave them the game; it was the activity and the agility of the half-backs that annexed the Cup. They were indefatigable, and played with a symmetry absolutely unique. Mahoney never lost the chance, and his persistent vigilance was equal to that of any terrier. There can be no doubt that it was the unselfish play of Scannell and Mahoney that won for the Welsh their great victory.

The start was made with great punctuality, the evening was clear but sultry ; the ground was in excellent condition, and when Lieutenant Annesley set the two teams fighting there was nothing in the conditions to give either side an advantage. The strength of the Welsh forwards was at once made apparent, and Cheyne working up with fine skill compelled the Gymkhana to assume the defensive. Despite the strenuous endeavours of Cave and Morres the ball was forced into the Bombay "twenty-five," where some fierce scrimmages took place, but the Welsh prevailed; and a splendid passing run gave Foster on opportunity which he did not miss, and he touched down at the extreme edge. Dalbier failed to convert. The round ended shortly afterwards, the play being if anything in favour of the Gymkhana, for whom Morres performed prodigies of valour.

In the second round the staying power of the Welsh began to tell, and the Gymkhana could not get past amidships. Paish among the forwards played a great game, and was well backed up by Cullen and Sullivan. After a good deal of rough-and-tumble play Foster got in again, but the angle was too difficult to convert. A hard tussle followed, but the Welsh held the whip hand and never gave their opponents a chance. They won by six points to *nil*.

The following are the names of the team :—

Welsh Regiment.		Bombay Gymkhana.
Pte D

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No changes are to be made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department or in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department at Army Head-quarters as a consequence of the army reorganisation scheme.

THE Durbar at Quetta, during the Viceroy's tour, is expected to be the largest gathering of its kind ever witnessed there, as the Khan of Khela and all the local chiefs and headmen will be present.

MAJOR PATTON BETHUNE, one of the directors of the Ruby Mines Company, will proceed to Mogok in December, where he will personally control the operations connected with the development of the mines.

POSSIET BAY, twenty-fives miles north-west of which five thousand Russian troops are reported to have taken up their position, is close to the extreme north-eastern frontier of Korea. It leads to Novgord harbour, at the entrance of which is the Russian military settlement of Novgorodski.

THE small committees which have been sitting at Simla to consider questions connected with the clothing of British soldiers in India, have completed their work. Their recommendations will now be sent to batteries and regiments for consideration and report.

A RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government states that there was a falling-off last year in work of public utility constructed from private contributions The sums given by Babu Sewbux Bogla and Sir Dinshaw Maneckj Petit towards the cost of the veterinary school and institution at Belgachia were the only contributions of importance. Sir Charles Elliott in tendering his acknowledgments of these gifts, expresses the hope that the good example thus set will be followed by others who can afford to contribute towards works of utility for the benefit of the poorer classes. A second resolution in the current issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that Babu Iswara Chandara Hazra, of Amragori, has made over to the Magistrate of Howrah the sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of establishing a Charitable Dispensary in his native village, and is bearing in addition the cost of erecting a suitable building.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY, Military member, leaves Simla on tour on the 23rd instant, proceeding to Poona, Mahableshwar, Ahmednagar, Cunangabad, Nandgaon, Minar, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Ajmere, Jodhpur, Jeypur and Agra. He then goes to Lahore for the Durbur, afterwards visiting Rawalpindi, Attock, Khushalgarh, Mari and Baranpur. He arrives in Calcutta on December 13th.

THE Waziristan Delimitation Escort moves as follows:—No. 2 Company Sappers and the 20th Punjab Infantry leave Dera Ismail Khan on the 11th, and arrive at Kajuri Kach on the 16th; one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the 1st Gurkhas leave on the 12th, and arrive on the 17th; the Peshawar Mountain Battery and 3rd Sikhs leave on the 13th, and arrive on the 18th. Brigadier-General Turner will arrive at Kajuri Kach on the 18th.

THE Government of India, having been advised that the reports hitherto furnished on the trials made for testing Dr. Mueller's method of treating snake-bite by injections of strychnine have not contained sufficient material to admit of an opinion being formed of the efficacy or otherwise of the treatment, has directed the different Local Governments to have the trials continued till the end of the year 1895. As in many of the reports submitted by medical officers who have resorted to the treatment, the clinical data furnished were very meagre, the Government of India has defined the points to be observed when treating a case. The results of the further trials that may be made are to be submitted for the information of the Government of India as soon after the close of 1895 as convenient.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will probably leave Pachmarhi early in November for Nagpore, and after staying there for a week or two will go on to Raipur, where he has to open the new Rajkumar College for the sons of the Chiefs and gentry of Chattisgarh. From Raipur Mr. Woodbburn goes on by way of Bilaspur and Katni to Jubbulpore. After a short stay at Jubbulpore the cold weather camp march will commence, the route running along the Nerbudda Valley and thence by Betul, Chindwarra and Seoni to Nagpur, which should be reached early in February.

THE Provincial Text-Book Committee, appointed about a year ago to replace smaller committees in the various circles, held its second session in Allahabad on Thursday and Friday. At its first meeting last year it was chiefly concerned with its own constitution; this year sub-committees dealing with the several subjects of instruction, which were appointed by the late Director of Public Instruction, have had to be confirmed, and this has been done for the purposes of the session only. Recommendations of text-books have been agreed on and will be submitted to Government. We understand that no radical changes will be made in the English Readers, about which much dissatisfaction has for a long time existed. They will undergo a thorough revision, and in the hands of an English publisher their form will be liable to fewer changes than has hitherto been the rule.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 15th September were for passengers, &c., Rs. 95,194-12-9, and for goods, &c., Rs. 71,028-14-7, making altogether Rs. 1,66,223-11-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 159-8-5. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,41,820-15-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-15-7.

THE use of the telephone in India increased considerably during the year. There are now 1,360 subscribers and 1,380 exchange connections of the Telephone Companies at Calcutta. Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, Rangoon and Moulmein, besides 26 exchanges and 205 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department. The new telephonic apparatus introduced last year is stated to be an unqualified success.

Now that the Government of India has given notice of the termination of the working agreement on the 31st December 1894, of the section of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway in the British Frontier known as the Bezwada Extension Railway, it is under contemplation by the Director-General of Railways to move the Government of India to call upon the Nizam's Government to bear its proportion of interest of the cost of the Bezwada Junction after the amalgamation of the Bezwada Extension Railway into the East Coast Railway.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand and North-Western State Railways are arranging to grant 1st and 2nd class return tickes to civil and military officers of Government attending the Lahore Durbar, available for 15 days at single fare for the double journey. Other railways might well follow this example.

THE death of Sir John Astley, writes a contempory, will come as a painful surprise to his troops of friends. Though he was only three years off the alloted term of our existence, he was still, up to a week or two ago at any rate, in his usual vigorous health, and his name was mentioned amongst the notables at Doncaster: so that he must have been able to exercise to the last the capacity of enjoying life with which he was so conspicuously blessed. Reuter's way of identifying him as one of the survivors of the Crimea, it need hardly be said, does not strike the distinguishing fact in his personality: it would have been as appropriate to call him an ex-Member of Parliament. The character in which the "Mate" has been known, and in which he will be remembered, is that of the enthusiastic sportsman whose love for seeing animals and men, but above all horses, pitted against each other after their various fashions could not be quenched by age or repetition, or money losses. There is no need to say anything of the life of a man whose breezy memoirs have probably been in the hands of every reader within the last few weeks: but the English Turf and English sport generally will sorely miss the well remembered form, the genial presence, and the upright and manly example of Sir John Dugdale Astley.

ALI PASHA SHEREEF has resigned his post as President of the Egyptian Legislative Council. He has admitted the charge of slave-dealing, and asked for pardon. It is stated that his prosecution has been abandoned owing to the state of his health. The French authorities are reported to have "invited the newspapers enjoying French protection to mitigate the violence of their attacks on English officials." After his return from Europe, Sir J. Scott, the Judicial Adviser, and the members contentieux of the Council of Ministers "intend to consider the question of the law against slavery, with the view of defining beyond dispute punishable offences."

MR. C. H. COOTE has brought to light a long-forgotten little volume which is of great interest to thos concerned with the history of early voyages to India. It is a small quarto, bearing in its colophon the words "Printed at Antwerp. By me Jan van Doesborch. In December of the year 1503," and consists of a Narrative or Journal and Letter by Albericus-Vespuccius, better known to the world as Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian Naval Astronomer, whose name has given to the two great continents of the New World their present designation. Of this literary curiosity, printed nearly 400 years ago, Mr. Coote has prepared a reprint, limited to 250 copies, which is published by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of Trafalgar-square.

THE *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* have been devoting attention to the subject of "Bow and Stern Fire." We are reminded that the bow fire alone of some of the smaller French cruisers is equal to the whole broadside fire of any one of the thirty second class cruisers which have been recently added to the British Navy. Comparing the French cruiser Chasseloup-Laubat and the Intrepid, a British cruiser of almost identical tonnage, the *Pall Mall* asks what possible chance would the British ship, with its single 6 in. gun, have against the concentrated fire of three 6 in. and two 3·9 quick-firing guns, which the French vessel could bring to bear? It is contended that nearly every one of our modern ships is "undergurned." The armament of great ironclads, such as the Barfleur and Centurion, is contemptible in comparison with French and Russia, ships of equal tonnage. The new Russian armoured cruisers are stated to have an armament far more formidable than that of some of our most modern ironclads, while from our own English yards on the Tyne, ship after ship has been turned out for foreign Powers which could absolutely crush vessels of corresponding tonnage in the Royal Navy with their gunfire.

A *Chronicle* correspondent says the general impression amongst foreign attaches sent to the French military manœuvres is highly favourable in the matter of precision and all-round improvement; though as to several details regarding fortress manœuvres, defences, and means of communication, the verdict is not so favourable. The attaches met with a very cordial reception, and the courtesy shown towards Col. Schwarchopper, the stalwart German attache was very marked. A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Dijon, Sept. 24:—The troops taking part in the manœuvres of the Cote d'Or have just returned, and I wish M. Zola could hear their report of the welcome everywhere accorded by the peasants. A young friend of my own, now going through his three years' military service, tells me that whilst the superior officers were entertained at the chateaux and villas, the conscripts, and soldiers to a man, received invitations from humbler yet no less hospitable hosts. About fifty were quartered in each village, and on their arrival the peasants came out, each bidding two or three to return with them to dinner. Of course, the cheer varied according to circumstances, but in every case a bottle or two of good wine was forthcoming with dessert, and the offer of payment would have been resented as an affront. One vine-grower near Nolay distributed forty bottles. The cures vied with their flocks in cordiality, each feasting two or three. At night the troops slept on straw or afield, not being allowed to accept a lodging. "We were sometimes off at two o'clock in the morning, and often in the saddle till mid-day. The weather was either very hot, or cold and rainy," added my young dragoon, "but nobody seemed the worse, and nobody got out of spirits." Doubtless the cordial reception awaiting the soldiers at nightfall helped to keep up the general tone, such rustic hospitality being indeed but patriotism under another name.

THE management of the Empire Theatre has, it seems, determined "to go one better" in the matter of the looking-glass dance, introduced some months ago by Miss Clara Weiland in "Farfalla." According to report, it is now their intention to suspend over the stage a huge mirror, by means of which the performer will be seen by the audience executing her dance head downwards. The experiment reminds the *Morning* of an incident which occurred many years ago to the doyen of London dramatic critics, who happened to be attending a perfomance in a provincial theatre. The introduction of opera glasses was then quite recent, and seated in the front of a box, the critic raised to his eyes one of those strange, and, at that time, imperfectly understood, instruments. Suddenly the sound of hissing was heard, followed by a storm of vituperation, in which loud cries of "Turn him out" could be distinguished. Ignorant of the cause, the critic sat placidly observant until his meditations were roughly disturbed by the entrance of the manager, who explained that the public believed opera-glasses to have been invented with the sinister motive of revealing people "upside down." He begged the critic to beat a hasty retreat. So enraged was the audience that in order to save the intruder from their fury it was found necessary to smuggle him out by the stage door.

THE October number of the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly*, reporting at length the proceedings of the recent Oriental Congress at Geneva, gives an account of the history of the dissensions which have divided Orientalists into two camps. The storm will, it is hoped, entirely subside by both parties opening the second Decade of the International Congress of Orientalists, founded in Paris in 1873, in the city of its birth and statutes. Sir Roper Lethbridge dealing with the Behar Cadastral Survey, believes that, if the hand question continues to be interfered with, there will be great trouble in India, of which he notices the signs. Mr. Ion Perdicaris gives an authoritative account of the present state of affairs in Morocco. The editor continues his revelations regarding Badakhashan, and Dr. Leitner discusses the methods of Mohammedan education. Japanese symbols and ceremonies are described by Mrs. Salways. A peculiar interest attaches to the sacred chief of the Mohammedan community at Shiraz issuing an appeal in favour of the Imperial Bank of Persia and of European enterprise generally. "Tree-Smearing in Sanskrit writings" is dealt with by Prof. C. H. Tawney. The Progress of Russian commerce from the Pamirs and the books and events of the quarter regarding, or in, Asia, Africa, and the Colonies receive treatment. Mr. J. Lambert Payne (the secretary) and Mr. J. Castle-Hopkins contribute papers on the Ottawa Conference.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE in her "autobiography," published tells the following story of George Borrow:—I never liked him, thinking him more or less of a hypocrite. His missions, recorded in the "Bible in Spain," and his translations of the Scriptures into out-of-the-way tongues, for which he had a gift, were by no means consonant with his real opinion concerning the veracity of the said Bible. Dr. Martineau once told me that he and Borrow had been schoolfellows at Norwich sixty years before. Borrow persuaded several of his other companions to rob their fathers' tills, and then the party set forth to join some smugglers on the coast. By degrees the truancs all fell out of line, and were picked up, tired and hungry, along the road, and brought back to Norwich School, where condign chastisement awaited them. George Borrow, it seems, received his large share horsed on James Martineau's back. The early connection between the two old men as I knew them was irresistibly comic to my mind. Somehow when I asked Mr Borrow once to come and meet some friends at our house he accepted our invitation as usual, but, on finding that Dr. Martineau was to be of the party, hastily withdrew his acceptance on a transparent excuse; nor did he ever after attend our little assemblies without first ascertaining that Dr. Martineau would not be present.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 12.

THE Commission devoted nearly the whole of Wednesday and Thursday to hearing the examination-in-chief of Girdharlal Nanabhoy, who is alleged to have been employed by Mr. Bapat as one of his agents to get bribes from persons who had business in the Settlement Department. He pointed out several accounts from his fictitious books, which he said were opened by Mr. Bapat in names. Witness having narrated the whole history of his transactions with Mr. Bapat, said that he had advanced Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Tilak, whom he never knew before, at the recommendation of Mr. Bapat. There was a khata of Mr. Titak in his book.

Mr. Mehta asked witness to produce the khata.

Mr. Khare: May I ask how that khata is relevant to the enquiry.

Mr. Mehta said that it was relevant in this way that in the first place he wanted to prove intimacy between Bapat and Girdhar from the circumstance that on Bapat's recommendation he advanced to one who was perfectly a stranger to him a large sum of Rs. 5,000, and, secondly, that it subsequently led to certain acts which would be in issue before the Commission. He did not think that Mr. Khare would deny that it would give explanation to certain acts that took place at the time when a sum of money had been repaid on account of the loan of Rs. 5,000. Mr. Mehta did not want to speak that before it came out from the witness' mouth. The circumstance which he wanted to bring out in evidence took place after Mr. Bapat had gone away from Baroda. When this matter of enquiry commenced, Mr. Khare did not see how it supported the charge of bribery. Mr. Tilak might have borrowed money and repaid a portion of it, or the whole, but how it affected the enquiry?

The President stated that it was a relevant fact, because it established Girdhar's intimacy with Bapat, at whose recommendation he advanced such a large sum of money as Rs. 5,000. Mr. Mehta wanted to show that they were so intimate that Girdhar advanced money to Mr. Bapat's friends, and also opened accounts in his books under fictitious names. Also that out of this loan transaction there arose a certain circumstance afterwards which had great concern with this enquiry.

Mr. Khare submitted that the intimacy or the part repayment of the loan had certainly nothing to do with the charges of illegal gratification. He, therefore, submitted that the question was irrelevant. Mr. Khare said that what was alleged was this, that the accounts were of Mr. Bapat, and they contained sums of money which people had paid as illegal gratification. So the question of intimacy and loan to Mr. Bapat's friend were perfectly irrelevant.

Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Khare was confounding two things, the facts in issue and relevant facts. The facts were relevant if they led up to facts in issue. He submitted that there were lots of things in this case which led up to facts in issue. Girdharlal's books were merely a collateral part of his evidence. Mr Bapat took bribes through Girdharlal, and the fact which established such relation was perfectly relevant. He would presently show that the strange things which have happened after Mr. Bapat had gone away took a certain part in Mr. Bapat's enquiry. Nothing could be more relevant than that. There was no doubt that both the questions were perfectly relevant. They should be taken with lot of other things. As it was, it was only one of the links.

The President overruled Mr. Khare's objection

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Khare was a day after the fair The answer that Girdhar had lent Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Tilak, and that there was a khata in the former's book. had already gone on record.

Mr. Khare: No; I did not object to the question. I objected to the khata going in.

Mr. Mehta: Then we fought for nothing, as Mr. Khare now admits that the question was relevant. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khare: No. I do not admit that. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said that, on the 12th of August last, he went to Madhavrao, brother-in-law of Bapat, to demand the money lent to Mr. Tilak. Madhavrao said, that he would give a hundi for Rs. 2,500 if witness wrote a letter as he dictated. Witness being hard up was helpless, and wrote the letter as dictated by Madhavrao. Although it was written on the 12th it purported to be written a week later. It was dated some time between 12th and 20th.

Mr. Mehta: I call upon the other side to produce that letter.

Mr. Khare: I have received no notice to produce that letter.

Mr. Mehta: I give that notice now. If the document is in court no notice is necessary.

Mr. Khare: I have not got it in court.

Mr. Mehta: I give notice that it should be produced to-morrow. It is dated 12th August last, but purporting to be written a week later. I ask Mr. Khare to take the notice which I now give for the production of the letter written by the witness between the dates 12th and 20th of August, and produce it to-morrow. Of course, Mr. Khare is perfectly welcome to say anything he liked to the request of mine. But these are my words.

Mr. Khare: No written notice is necessary. I have heard what is spoken in court. If I have got the letter I will produce.

Mr. Mehta: But have you got the letter.

Mr. Khare: I don't know that.

Mr. Gokhale said that if they had any letter, they would produce it when the proper time came.

Mr. Mehta then, under the terms of the notice given to the other side called upon them to produce any papers of accounts, or books of accounts, as might be with Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Khare: I have sent a reply of the notice to the prosecution, and it is a follows:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. My client, Mr. Bapat, never kept any accounts with the regularity and formality of a banker. He may have some *tipnas* or rough accounts; but he has not got them just now. He will look into his papers and if he finds amongst them his accounts with Girdharlal, I shall let you know about it. (2.) As regards sub-para. (*a*) of para. 2 of the letter, the foregoing paragraph deals with it. As regards sub para. (*b*) I have to state that if my client finds amongst his papers the same *daskats* you refer to, we will produce them. I have to state the same with regard to sub-paras. (*c*) and (*d*), and to add with respect to sub-para. (*d*) that the notice you refer to, if actually sent through post, might as well be lying somewhere in the Settlement Department.

Mr. Mehta: What has Mr. Khare to say now?

Mr. Khare said that Mr. Bapat did not keep any account books. He had his own account, which he would produce if found, provided that the prosecution did not see all the items.

Mr. Mehta said that he asked them to produce Bapat's books of accounts with Girdhar, and if they were produced, it was for him to decide how far he should make use of them.

The President said that Mr. Bapat was trying to find all the books, and promised to produce them as soon as they were found. None were as yet found but Mr. Bapat was trying to find them out,

Mr. Mehta: May I ask whether the search has so far resulted in any finding? I ask this question now because if the account are not produced now, we might say that they were got up after Girdhar's accounts were inspected. It is as much to our interest as theirs that they should enlighten us about the documents they have got.

Mr. Khare: We cannot say that. There are some few scraps here and there, which we shall produce within a day or two. I cannot say anything just at present because our search has resulted in finding nothing. I will produce whatever papers or accounts I find.

Mr. Mehta: It should be taken down that Mr. Khare says that such papers as have been found to-day will be produced to-morrow.

Mr. Khare: On condition that your honours will not show the books to the other side, because it will disclose our defence. I am willing to produce such papers as I have found, but they should be sealed and kept in court.

Mr. Mehta: How long?

Mr. Khare: Until the trial is over?

The President ruled that first of all Mr. Khare should produce the documents, and then they would decide whether the prosecution should be allowed their inspection or not.

Before the commencement of the enquiry, to-day, the same discussion was continued, when Mr. Mehta called upon Mr. Khare to produce the documents.

Mr. Mehta: Now I call upon the defence to produce such papers as they have found, and which they had yesterday promised to produce, including the letter written by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat between 12th and 20th of August last.

The President (to Mr. Khare): Have you got the letter written by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Khare: I do not think there is any letter written at the dictation of Madhavrao. However, we have got another letter which we will produce in cross-examination of Girdhar.

The President read the notes of discussion, which took place on the subject the previous day, and asked Mr. Khare if he had produced the letter, which Mr. Mehta wanted.

Mr. Khare: I produce a letter, addressed to Mr. Bapat, dated the 17th of August, 1894. The letter, however, does not answer the description of the letter given by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Kothare: What is the use of producing a letter which does not answer their description.

Mr. Khare: I have got a letter, but the description given by Mr. Mehta does not apply to this.

Mr. Mehta: Now, Sir, there is no need for any discussion. I call for the letter written by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Khare: This is rather unfair to the defence.

The President: You hand it over with this remark, that this letter has nothing to do with the remarks made by the opposite side yesterday.

Mr. Khare: I have not got the letter answering the description given by Mr. Mehta. There is one letter from Girdhar to Mr. Bapat, which I will produce in his cross-examination.

Mr. Mehta: It is a letter written by Girdhar, and addressed to Mr. Bapat. It is written between the two dates that I give. There can be certain mis-description of other letters. I ask them to produce the letter written between the 12th and 20th of August last, and then we shall ask the witness if that is the letter referred to by him in his evidence. This is the usual course pursued How can they refuse to produce a letter which was in court? I now call upon them to produce the letter written by Girdhar on the 17th of August last. I am entitled to put that letter in evidence.

Mr. Kothare: Can you compel them to produce it against their will regardless of the condition?

Mr. Mehta: Almost in all cases documents are produced against the will of the party. The condition can only be what the law imposes. If I want to put in a document I can get that document produced in a way which the law allows me. My notice does cover this letter; but even taking it for granted that it does not cover, still there is a document in court, and I shall put it in the evidence.

Mr. Kothare: You do not know its relevancy to the evidence. And how can you say that it helps your case.

Mr. Mehta: That letter is connected with a transaction which is already in evidence.

Mr. Kothare: I do not know whether Mr. Khare admits that.

Mr. Mehta: The question of relevancy will arise when I put the letter in evidence. Before that I shall ask witness if it is that particular letter, and when I tender it in evidence Mr. Khare will have the opportunity to object to it. Then the court will look at the document, and decide whether it is relevant or not. This is the only way in which I can put it in, and how can the other side evade it. They can use it for their own purposes in cross-examination just as much as we do it for our purposes in examination-in-chief.

Mr. Kothare: But you don't know what the document is, and how do you say that it will be of use to you.

Mr. Mehta: That discussion will come later on. I know perfectly well what the letter is. It is not at all for me to show at present the relevancy of the letter. I am entitled to call upon the other side to produce any letter. It ought to be first produced, and the question of relevancy is to be discussed afterwards. I now apply to the court to ask Mr. Khare to produce the letter, dated 17th August, written by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat, and which is in Mr. Khare's possession. The whole question as to the relevancy is a thing to be decided afterwards. Is it necessary for me to point out law on this point. I am surprised that Mr. Khare is perfectly unaware of the way in which a document is produced. How can I be prevented from having a document produced which I propose to put in subject to the ruling of the court, whether it is relevant or not?

Mr. Kothare (to Mr. Khare): What have you to say to this.

Mr. Khare: Your honours will see that the letter which Mr. Mehta calls upon me to produce is not with me. I have got some other letter about which I will ask the witness in cross-examination. Mr. Mehta has finished Girdhar's examination-in-chief, and it is certainly unfair to us if the court allows him the opportunity of examining the witness on that point at this stage. I fairly place the letter before the court. We hold a letter from Girdhar about which we shall ask him in cross-examination. If your honours grant Mr. Mehta's application, it would certainly be very unfair to my client. We produce that letter for the inspection of the court. If the court wants to inspect it I have nothing to say. Girdhar is not now in the witness-box. His examination-in-chief was finished yesterday. If the prosecution is allowed to call Girdhar again now, it would be surely unfair to the defence to allow that advantage to the prosecution, who will have an opportunity of asking any questions they liked on the subject during the re-examination of the witness.

Mr. Mehta: The question is not that of fairness or unfairness.

Mr. Kothare: How can you ask Girdhar on the point in the middle of his cross-examination. Can you examine him again before his cross-examination is finished?

Mr. Mehta: Yes; we can examine him at any stage. In the Crawford Commission witnesses were called over and over again for examination by the prosecution.

Mr. Kothare: They were called after their cross-examination had been finished.

Mr. Mehta thought otherwise. He submitted that a witness could be re-called at any moment for the purpose of putting in a document.

Mr. Kothare: But you are simply taking a chance. How can we allow that?

Mr. Mehta: What do you call a chance?

Mr. Kothare: You want to put in a letter the contents of which you do not know. It might be a private letter.

Mr. Mehta: We do know the contents.

Mr. Kothare: You never told us that it was posted.

Mr. Mehta submitted that the question of the mode of the transmission of the letter had nothing whatever to do with the document itself. Madhavrao might have taken the letter and posted it afterwards. Madavrao might have employed any means to forward that letter to Mr. Bapat, but they denied that it was sent by post. The identification rests in the hand writing of the person, and they said that Girdhar wrote it, and that letter the defence have got. He contended that the notice which he gave was perfectly sufficient for the production of the letter, which was written between the two dates he had given. He did not believe that Mr. Khare would venture to deny that it was written at the time when Rs. 2,500 were repaid to Girdhar.

Mr. Khare: I venture to deny that; and besides I ask whether the learned counsel is going to give evidence?

Mr. Mehta disavowed any intention to speak anything which was not proper, and proceeded to remark that, of course, they could well understand all the subterfuges that were written. He had demanded the letter which was written between 12th and 20th of August last, and, as it turned out the letter now in the possession of Mr. Khare was dated the 17th of that month, the posting did not affect the letter at all. It might have been posted by Madhavrao. Even if it was posted by Girdhar it mattered little. He was, therefore, according to notice given by him, entitled to put in the letter, and then ask Girdhar if that was the letter referred to by him. He wanted to ask him if that was the letter which he wrote, and the learned counsel whether there was anything in the law to prevent him from doing so.

Mr. Kothare: You can ask that question in the re-examination.

Mr. Mehta: I may have or may not have the opportunity of asking that question in the re-examination. No court was entitled to impose upon them that they would ask a certain question in the cross-examination. The defence might not ask the question. Supposing if Mr. Khare walks away, and another counsel, who comes in his place, thinks it indiscreet to ask that question, in the interests of his client, what then? I stand upon the law. I want to put that letter as a substantive case.

Mr. Kothare: All this would have held good if Mr. Khare had admitted that it is the same letter as you ask for.

Mr. Mehta: Why does it not hold good now?

Mr. Kothare: Because you do not know what are the contents of the letter?

Mr. Mehta: Why do you assume that I don't know what are the contents of the letter. I am perfectly aware of the contents of that letter. The only difficulty is that I am not entitled to give secondary evidence.

Mr. Kothare: Was there only one letter written by Girdhar to Bapat.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, Sir, only one letter. I cannot state to the court the contents of the letter. The only course which is left open to me legally is that. I am entitled to put in the document according to the notice. But I go and say further that if a document is in court we can demand it without notice. I ask the court that Girdharlal should be again placed in the witness-box to prove the letter as a substantive part of my case, and I should be allowed to examine him on the point. I want the court to take down my exact words before giving your ruling that "To prove as a part of my substantive case, I ask your honours to put Girdhar in the witness-box and to allow me to ask him certain questions in a legal manner.

Mr. Khare was going to give a reply, but Mr. Mehta said that he was not entitled to do so.

Mr. Khare having resumed his seat, the President, after having held consultation with his colleagues for about fifteen minutes, said: We have decided this way, that the letter should be handed over to the court who would ask the witness whether it is the same letter or not.

Mr. Kothare: And if he says "Yes," then the letter goes in.

Girdharlal was then re-called, and in answer to the Commission, he, after looking at the letter, said that it was the same letter which he had referred to.

Mr. Mehta: Whom did you give the letter after it was written?—I gave it to Madhavrao.

Mr. Mehta: Who posted it?—Madhavrao must have posted it.

Mr. Mehta: Is your handwriting on the envelope?—Yes.

Mr. Mehta: What is the date on the letter?—It is dated 17th August; but it was written on the 12th.

Mr. Mehta: I propose to put in the letter, Sir.

Witness then pointed out that the postal date of delivery on the letter was 21st August. The letter, which was read in court was written by the witness to Mr. Bapat, and it was stated therein that compulsion was brought to bear on him by the police, and he had been obliged to give evidence unfavourable to Mr. Bapat. Witness trusted on God to relieve him from his position, and requested Mr. Bapat to pay the balance of money due to him as he was hard up.

Mr. Mehta: You will remember, Sir, that Mr. Khare had undertaken to produce to-day as many documents as he had already found. Now, I call upon him to produce other documents which he might have discovered.

Mr. Khare said that he had found some papers, which he would initial for identification before he gave them up.

Mr. Mehta: I am going to ask the court to mark them for identification.

The President: Well, then, give up the papers to us,

Mr. Khare: We shall mark them.

Mr. Khare then handed over same papers to the President.

Mr. Mehta: Is there any of Girdhar's handwriting in the papers.

Mr. Khare: No; none whatever.

Mr. Mehta: You should take down, Sir, that I asked Mr. Khare if he has produced any *samadashkat* in the handwriting of Girdhar, and Mr. Khare's replies that there is none amongst the papers he has produced, and if he finds any such *samadashkats* in future he will produce them.

The President having agreed to take it down,

Mr. Mehta asked Mr. Khare: Have you any *samadashkat* in the handwriting of Girdhar?

Mr. Khare: We do not remember that for certain. If we have got anything in the handwriting of Girdharlal with us we will produce it when we find them.

Mr. Khare then desired that the prosecution should not inspect their private items.

The President: This is a useless scrimmage.

Mr. Mehta: I think so, too Sir.

Mr. Khare: The prosecution have no right to scan all the items. If the contents go out, then the witnesses in the other case might change their story.

The President: They are simply domestic accounts.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Khare says that other party must not be allowed what he did. In every case where there is an inspection of documents, the other party does not know beforehand what are the documents. But this is not really a thing in this case. I have fairly opened my whole case so far as Girdhar's books are concerned, and, really speaking except the details of a particular story as to how money was negotiated for, I have put all the details before you.

Mr. Khare submitted that all the cases did not belong to Girdhar. There were other persons connected with other cases. They would remember that the prosecution had said that there were other agents independent of Girdhar.

The President: But, then, why have you produced those other account?

Mr. Khare: But, then, your honours wanted them.

The president: We wanted those connected with this case.

Mr. Khare said that there were accounts of parties other than Girdhar, and they were not produced.

The President: So far as I understand, they are ready to produce any accounts you want.

(*To be continued.*)

SIMLA HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE Horse and Dog Show held on Wednesday afternoon was very successful. The prizes were:—Chargers: Captain Cardew's Consul and Captain Gough's Midnight. Ladies' Hacks over 14 hands: Mrs. Bisset's Fancy and Mrs. Fasken's Impulse. Ladies Hacks under 14 hands: Mrs Hawkins' Boysie, Miss Poyser's Ernest and Mrs. Atkinson's Hotspur. Country-breds over 14 hands: Mr. Younghusband's Harlequin and Mrs. Tucker's Monogram; under 14 hands: Mr. Davis's Dona, Sir George White's Wenda and Captain stuart's Naony. Arabs over 14 hands: Sir D. Fitzpatrick's Jaspar and Captain Agnew's Carlton; 14 hands and under: Colonel Symond's Merlin, Captain Agnew's Honeysuckle and Captain Herbert's Massowah. English and Australians over 14 hands: Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh's Duhallon and Mrs. Daly's Firefly; 14 hands and under: Captain Sherston's S. Valere, Sir A. MacDonell's Peter and Sir George White's Wit. Children's ponies: Miss D. Joubert's Polly and Master Hawkins' Fuzzy Wuzzy. Hill chargers: Lieutenant Lyons Hardrip and Captain Fegan's Jutogh. Hill ponies: Mrs. MacKenzie's Jonathan and Syed Mohsen's Pat. Polo ponies: Colonel Babington's Bob and Captain Gough's Albion. The jumping competition was won by the Maharaja of Patiala's Spider, ridden by Captain Gough, and Captain Agnew's Carlton, owner up, being second. The jumping was very poor owing to the slippery ground, and the jumps being erected too late to allow of practising. Mrs. Daly's Firefly won the prize for the best horse in the show and Colonel Symon's Merlin as the best pony. The following animals of the above-mentioned were given cups:—Firefly, Merlin, Fancy, Boysie, Consul and Spider.

The following won prizes for dogs:—Silver Cup: Mrs. Drake's wire-haired terrier Jack Russel as the best dog in the show; Mrs. Obbard's greyhound Captain; Major Moller's fox-terrier Bootles; Captain Angelo's Welsh terrier Taffy; Colonel Willcock's Spaniel Trim; Miss Fitzpatrick's basset hound Rauter; Mrs. Cooper's pug dandy Dick; Mr. Davis's dachshund Schnaps; Gunner Hughes' Swaffenham and Mrs. Walker's Chinese Chow with a litter of pups.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending Octoberber 9, as compared with the statement of October 2, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	October 2. Rs. A. P.	October 9. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,49,495 12 10	2,07,03,331 7 11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,65,89,222 8 7	4,11,71,995 13 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,37,436 1 3	4,31,117 14 5
Sundries	22,90,732 10 7	23,31,374 12 3
	Rs. 9,43,58,165 1 3	9,07,40,789 15 8
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	1,07,51,313 0 0	96,53,666 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	78,53,931 0 0	79,55,647 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,45,121 7 2	79,67,716 12 2
Credits on do.	1,15,54,655 7 6	1,11,70,102 7 8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,02,67,037 14 5	1,94,23,700 13 6
Balances with other Banks	3,57,772 10 3	3,73,126 1 4
Bullion	1,071 6 4	1,091 10 4
Dead Stock	12,93,939 14 7	12,92,312 15 5
Stamps	10,514 9 0	10,477 13 9
Sundries	15,49,929 0 1	15,21,670 13 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,25,55,908 12 6	1,33,70,772 9 8
Do. at Branches	1,86,52,959 6 5	1,79,64,614 10 8
	Rs. 9,43,58,165 1 3	9,07,40,789 15 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to October 9, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,81,111	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,57,645	do.
Other Deposits	57,08,501	Dec.
Post Bills	3,93,318	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,95,931	Dec.
Loans	19,77,404	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,81,553	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,42,337	do.
Cash at Head Office	4,84,044	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,93,344	Dec.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Charles Stewart Viscount Hardinge, £71,441; Mr. Duncan McPherson, £176,527 (including over £80,000 in Australia); Miss Mary Ann Beck, £17,868; Mr. Benjamin Waters, £121,270; Mr. James Henry Murray, £37,000; Mrs. Mary Bradford, £24,000; Mr. Charles Albert Taboo, £15,000; Mr. Thomas Nelson, £72,756; Baron Hampton, £635; Mr. Peter Price, £11,394; Mr. John Potter, £39,198; Mr. William Webb Venn, £27,205; Comte de Nicolay, £13,000; Mr. William Bruce, £12,000; Mr. Henry Gaze, £4,207; Mr. Thomas Collett Sandars, £35,489; Mr. John Glasgow Grant, formerly Master in Chancery and Speaker of the House of Assembly in the Island of Barbados, £500; Mr. Wyatt Angelicus Van Sandan Papworth, F.R.I.B.A., £9,000; Mr. Saffery William Johnson, £31,000; Mr. William Edwin Paddon, £15,000; Mr. Charles Valentine Game, £78,000; Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, Bart., £10,452; Mr. John Fleckner Dunn, £23,039.

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

THE latest telegrams from Paris seem to favour the view that France has almost, if not quite, decided to send a military expedition to Madagascar. The *Matin*, of Sept. 26, says the Minister of War, is desirous that the command of "the probable expedition to Madagascar" should be intrusted to Gen. Duchesne. The *Matin*, of Sept. 25, said:—"It is now almost certain we must send an expedition to Madagascar. What gives us this convi

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

ALTHOUTH a telegram was received on the 27th ultimo stating that Japanese attacks on Anchow and Yichow had been made and repulsed, most of the news received from the Far East during the week consists of further particulars as to the great sea fight at the mouth of the Yalu on the 17th ultimo.

The official Japanese accounts of the battle state that the Japanese fleet consisted of 11 war vessels and two armed transports; the Chinese of 12 warships and six other vessels, escorting troopships. A running fight of two hours took place before the fleets reached the estuary of the Yalu, and the Chinese transports were able to land the troops in safety; but in a battle which was maintained for five hours the Japanese were able to disable and sink three large Chinese warships, while another was burned. Besides the four Chinese warships which were destroyed, three others were set on fire by the Japanese shells. At dusk the Japanese vessels withdrew and prepared to renew the engagement on the following morning; but during the night the remnants of the Chinese fleet stole out of the estuary and fled towards their own coast. The Japanese squadron gave chase, but were unable to overtake the fugitives. Four of the Japanese vessels received considerable damage, but none were lost, and only one will have to go into port for repairs. In a few days the whole squadron will again be ready for sea.

Despatches from Tientsin and Shanghai give descriptions received from eye-witnesses who accompanied the Chinese fleet. One of these gives a version which a Shanghai correspondent declares to be clearer and more probable than any yet published, and to furnish a reasonable explanation of the disproportionate losses sustained by the Chinese squadron.

He states that nothing was seen of the enemy on the voyage from Port Arthur to the Yalu. Two warships went up the river with the transports, and the remaining eight, including the flagship Ting-Yuen and her sister ship the Chen-Yuen, lay in the estuary.

In the forenoon a fleet of 12 Japanese warships came in sight, and Admiral Ting at once prepared to give them battle. He signalled his ships to clear for action, and then brought them into a V-shaped formation with the flagship at the apex of the angle.

The Japanese had at first approached in double line, but when he saw the formation adopted by his opponent Admiral Ito changed his fleet into single line and so went into action.

The Japanese manœuvred swiftly throughout the battle, and the Chinese scarcely had a chance from beginning to end. When the Japanese were firing at the starboard section of the Chinese squadron the ships of the port section could not fire without a risk of hitting their own ships.

The Japanese cruisers attacked first one section and then the other. As soon as the Chinese on the port side had brought their guns to bear and had obtained the range accurately the Japanese would work round and attack the starboard side. At times as many as five Japanese vessels would bring the whole weight of their armament to bear upon one Chinese ship, their consorts keeping the attention of the other vessels of that line fully engaged, while the ships of the diversing line lay looking on almost as useless as hulks.

As compared with that of the Japanese, the fire of the Chinese was very feeble and ineffective. The Chinese officers and men fought bravely and cheerfully, considering the circumstances, but at times they appeared perfectly bewildered.

After a time, however, Admiral Ting saw his mistake, and altered his formation to single line. The Japanese tactics were simultaneously changed. Passing along the Chinese line the Japanese poured as heavy a fire as they could bring to bear upon each ship in succession, and, while they had sea-room, kept circling round their opponents.

Then, for some unknown reason, the Japanese ceased firing and sheered off, while the Chinese retired nearer the shore. The respite was a brief one, for the Japanese returned in about 15 minutes and renewed the battle with great vigour and upon the same effective plan.

Late in the afternoon the Chinese cruiser Chih Yuen, the captain of which had several times shown a disposition to disregard the Admiral's signals, deliberately steamed out of line and, although again ordered to remain in the place assigned to her, went full speed at a Japanese cruiser. The latter received a slanting blow which ripped her up below the water line, and she soon foundered. She succeeded, however, in pouring several broadsides into her enemy at close quarters before she sank, and the Chih Yuen was no injured by her fire and by the effects of the collision that she also sank.

The two other Chinese warships on guard over the transports up the river, hearing the firing, steamed out early in the engagement and did good service.

In addition to the Chih Yuen the King-Yuen was sunk by the Japanese, and two others, the Yang Wei and the Chao Yung, having caught fire, were run ashore and adandoned.

After six hours' hard fighting the Japanese retired as night was coming on, and they were followed by the Chinese, who, however, failed to catch them up. The Chinese assumed that the enemy retired because their ammunition had run short.

The damage to the Ting-Yuen was considerable, but not sufficient to disable her. Nearly all her woodwork was burned out and there are 200 shot holes in her sides. Most of these were made by machine-guns, and it is said, as the result of a careful examination made at Port Arthur, that not one of them has penetrated her armour more than three inches.

The other battleship, the Chen-Yuen, has 120 shot holes in her armour, and she suffered rather more severely than the flagship. As she returned to Port Arthur she leaked considerably, and when she reached barbour she was 3ft. down by the head. The dockyard officials estimate that the repairs to the Chinese fleet will take at least two months to complete, although every available man has been set to work upon the damaged warships.

The witnesses are agreed as to the excellent manner in which the Japanese vessels were manœuvred from beginning to end. All their signals were made by flags and were invariably answered most promptly. Their fire was so heavy and continuous that it is considered improbable they could have had much ammunition in their magazines at the end of the fight.

According to Chinese officers who have reached Tientsin, and later advices from Port Arthur, Admiral Ting's position was a difficult one. If he remained near the shore his movements were cramped. If he steamed out for sea room he ran the risk of a Japanese cruiser or torpedo-boat running in among his transports. He chose the least of two evils, and decided to remain near the shore. Firing commenced immediately, and the guns on both sides were worked incessantly. Hits were not at first frequent, the firing being at long range, but the Japanese crept gradually closer, and the gunners made better practice. The Ting-Yuen was the first to suffer, a shell bursting in her battery. From the outset the Japanese directed a heavy fire upon the Chinese battleships Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen. Two of the big guns on the Chen-Yuen were disabled and the other ships showed signs of damage. Suddenly two of the Japanese cruisers tried to break through the Chinese line on the starboard side. Three torpedo-boats followed swiftly after them. The Ching Yuen and Chao Yung went full speed astern so as to keep clear. The boats fired their torpedoes, but these were stopped by the torpedo nets. Meanwhile other guns were brought to bear upon two cruisers believed to be the Akitsushima and the Yoshino, and they were driven back in an almost helpless state. The Chinese had fared little better, for the Ching Yuen had been several times hulled and pierced upon the water line, while the Chao Yung ran ashore in attempting to escape the torpedo boats, and was set on fire by shells. The Chen-Ynen kept in the fighting line, and worked her smaller guns when opportunity served. The King-Yuen was in a terrible plight. A shell went through her decks, and with the flames bursting out of her she slowly settled down.

The Chinese torpedo-boats came out to make a diversion, but they were unsuccessful. Two or three times more the Japanese tried to break through the Chinese line, but the Chinese guns were sufficient to stop them, and the Japanese never reached the transposts. The Chinese vessels slowly gave way, and in doing so the Yang Wei ran ashore stern first. Her fate was similar to that of the Chao Yung. After the first three hours the firing became intermittent. The Chih Yuen, which still bravely fought her guns when she was nothing but a wreck, was struck by a torpedo and went down with her brave crew.

The scene at this moment was appalling. The guns of several ships on both sides had become disabled. The great ships rolled heavily, and streams of water pouring from the sides of most of them showed that the steam pumps were working incessantly, and testified to the extent of the damage which they had received. Some of the Chinese ships had expended all their ammunition.

In the course of the fight it is said the Chinese ammunition ran short, whereupon Captain von Hannecken directed the vessels to ram, and the Japanese then drew off. Captain von Hannecken directed operations during the battle, and the foreign volunteers did splendid service.

The Chinese do not now claim to have actually sunk more than one of the enemy's ships at the battle off the Yalu.

Our Shanghai correspondent says it is further reported that another Chinese war vessel, the Kuang Chia (? Kwang Kai) stranded on a reef near Talien Bay as she was making her escape from the battle of the Yalu, and was afterwards blown up by the Japanese. This makes the total Chinese loss five ships, including one accidentally rammed by the Tsi-Yuen in the endeavour to ram the enemy.

The number of officers killed was lamentably large, and the loss is declared to be in some respects irreparable. In addition to those who went down in the Chih Yuen (including Mr. Purvis, the engineer) the captains in command of four of the warships which reached Port Arthur are reported to have been killed. Admiral Ting directed the operations of his fleet with the greatest coolness. He was twice wounded, first in the cheek by a piece of shell and afterwards in the leg. His wounds were dressed on deck. Mr. Nickolls, the gunnery officer of the Ting-Yuen, was killed. Captain Fong Biquen has been executed for cowardice.

The Japanese loss in the battle, according to unofficial reports, did not exceed 100 men.

The Chinese cruisers Chao Yung and Yan Wei, which were driven ashore and burnt, were built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. in their yard at Low Walker on the Tyne.

The Chinese transports which were missing after the action have returned in safety to Taku.

The authorities have strictly confined the Chinese fleet to the defence of the approaches to Pekin, specifying the limits within which the vessels are to cruise. The officers and men have been impatient to carry on operations on the Korean coast, and are embittered by what they consider the fatuous policy of the Government.

The Chinese agents in Europe and America have been instructed to purchase any warships that can be obtained at once. Two serviceable vessels were purchased at Buenos Ayres some time before the disastrous loss of ships at the battle of the Yalu.

The island of Hai-yung-tao, in Korea Bay, has been made a coaling station for the Japanese fleet. This enables the Japanese torpedo boats to keep a constant watch at the mouth of the gulf of Pe-chi-li. They gave the warning last week which enabled the Japanese squadron to start in pursuit of the Chinese flotilla bound for the Yalu. The Japanese have nine torpedo-boats at this station.

Advices by the Eastern mail which reached Vancouver on Sunday state that the Japanese profess to have received full confirmation of the report that their intended attack upon Wei-hai-wei was frustrated by a British warship. The Japanese ships of war had reached the entrance to the harbour without attracting the attention of the Chinese, and they would undoubtedly have passed the forts in safety in the darkness, but at the critical moment the British vessel (the name of which is not given) fired several guns, thus awakening the sleeping Chinese and completely spoiling the plan of the Japanese to take the arsenal by surprise. Some of the Tokio newspapers have published indignant editorial articles on the subject.

According to reports received in Shanghai, about 7,000 Chinese troops were landed at the Yalu river from the transports escorted by the squadron which afterwards engaged in the naval battle. The Chinese force entrenched at Yalu is estimated at 38,000 men, many of whom are raw, ill-armed levies. The Chinese authorities recognize that a battle must be fought on the Yalu, and are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster of Ping-Yang. European officers at Shanghai are very doubtful whether Mukden is really the objective of the Japanese, and incline to the opinion that a descent by sea on Nin-Chwang is contemplated, as the capture of that place would cut the Chinese line of communication, and render both Mukden and Pekin exposed to attack. In view of this possibility, Sir Edmund Fremantle has despatched the British gunboat Pigmy to Ning-Chwang for the protection of European residents. The position of foreigners in the coast cities is daily becoming more precarious, and at Tientsin the European residents have formed themselves into a volunteer corps in readiness for emergencies. The feeling against foreigners in Pekin is also increasing. Soldiers are insulting and annoying people in the streets.

The Chinese Emperor, who holds a council of war every afternoon, is described as completely under the influence of his former tutor and his aged advisers.

At the earnest desire of the Dowager Empress the Emperor has reluctantly agreed to the postponement of the national celebration of Her Majesty's 60th birthday. An edict has consequently been issued ordering the festivities to be postponed, and instructing the various provincial authorities to forward the money collected for that purpose, so that it may be devoted to the prosecution of the war. It is estimated that this will increase the war chest by quite £5,000,000 sterling.

Much sympathy is expressed at Shanghai with the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who has been made the scapegoat for the disasters in Korea. The real responsibility rests with the Tsungli-Yamen, which has made war with an inadequate force, inefficiently organized, and hampered by tradition. Li Hung Chang is not a member of the Grand Council, but it is sought to make him responsible for its blunders.

An official despatch from the Japanese headquarters at Hiroshima state that, so far as has been ascertained up to the present, the Japanese losses in the battle of Ping-Yang were 11 officers and 154 men killed and 30 officers and 521 men wounded, besides 40 men whose fate is unknown. The Chinese loss was over 2,000 men killed. The number of their wounded is unknown, but is supposed to have been very large. The Pong-San column alone took 611 prisoners, of whom 84 were wounded. An edict has been issued expressing the regret of the Chinese Emperor at the death of General Tso, who was killed while leading the Chinese troops at Ping-Yang. A survivor, who managed to escape to the Chinese lines gives a vivid account of the general's bravery and death. After he had been severely wounded in the shoulder by a bullet, General Tso persisted in remaining at the head of his troop, and it was while leading his men in an unsuccessful charge that he was struck by another bullet and killed.

The military disaster at Ping-Yang seems to have been chiefly due to want of co-operation between the commander—a common fault in the Chinese army.

It is reported that in the battle of Asan and in the early skirmishes the Japanese captured over 50 battle flags, arms of all kinds, and an immense quantity of clothing, personal adornments, and musical instruments.

The Governor of Manchuria is concentrating all the troops raised in that province on Mukden and the route thither from Wi-ju, but most of them are imperfectly armed.

Advices from Chemulpo, dated September 16, state that 32 Japanese transports had arrived there, convoyed by the fleet, bringing 7,000 soldiers, 3,000 coolies, 2,000 pack horses, pontoons, and mountain guns. The troops were hurried forward to Seoul, where an attack by the Tonghaks is expected.

The Japanese Government has decided to follow up its advantage and to prosecute the war with all possible vigour before the winter sets in.

A second army for field service, 30,000 strong, has been mobilized at Hiroshima, and its embarcation began on Tuesday. Its destination is kept rigidly secret. Count Oyama, Minister of War, has been placed in command of the expedition. The national enthusiasm over the recent successes is unbounded. The war loan has been subscribed three times over. The Empress, as chief patroness of the Japanese Red Cross Society, has personally set the example of preparing lint and bandages for the wounded. In this humane work Her Majesty is actively supported by all the ladies of the court, whose handiwork is to be distributed between the wounded Japanese and Chinese soldiers without distinction.

The Japanese Parliament has been convened for an extraordinary session at Hiroshima on October 15.

A British steamer, the Pathan, belonging to the Mogul Steamship Company, has been seized by a Chinese war-vessel in Formosa Channel, on suspicion of carrying munitions of war, and has been taken to Keelung to have her cargo examined.

The steamer Victoria, from China and Japan, arrived at Victoria, (B.C.). She brought as a passenger Captain Galsworthy, of the Kowshing, who is returning to London to report to the Foreign Office.

The Central News is authoritatively informed that the indemnity originally suggested as due for the sinking of the transport Kowshing was 3½ million dollars, but that this was finally reduced to ¾ of a million dollars. It is considered certain, however, that no indemnity at all will be paid, as Captain Galsworthy is said to have declared on oath that the ship's charter contained a secret clause to the effect that, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan, the Kowshing should be considered Chinese property.

The City of Mukden is being rapidly and strongly fortified, while thousands of Chinese troops are being pouted into it, so that if, as is anticipated, the next great battle takes place there, it must be one of the most important of the war. In Mukden the Chinese Emperor is supposed to have $1,200,000,000 of treasure accumulated in the course of two centuries.

A French officer who arrived at Marseilles from Tonkin reports that that country is benefiting by the Korean war, for China is enlisting all the so-called "Black Flags" whose raids have hitherto caused constant trouble.

The *Asahi*, a Tokio journal, announces as on official information that the Government of the Tsar has made the escape of 2,000 Russian convicts employed on the Siberian railway a pretext for sending a body of 5,000 men in pursuit, and that these troops have already entered Ham Gyong Do, the northernmost province of Korea, on the pretext that the Government of Seoul did not reply to a demand for the arrest of fugitives.

It is reported that the Russian fleet has assembled at Vladivostock, prepared for immediate action. The transports of the Volunteer fleet as they arrive are detained there.

LORD DUFFERIN DEFENDS UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

LORD DUFFERIN addressed a meeting at Belfast, on Sept. 24, in connection with the local society for the extension of University teaching. He defended this new movement on the part of the Universities from the charge of superficiality. Great pains (he urged) were taken by the lecturers to deal with whatever subjects might be presented in a thorough and scientific manner, and thanks to the supplementary discipline of question and answer which followed each lecture, and to the strict examination at the end of the course, as much benefit was gained by the pupils at large as the friends of the system could desire. But even supposing the entire audience did not acquire as complete a conception of all the points under the discussion as the sticklers for thoroughness could desire, it did not at all follow that they did not carry away with them a great deal that would prove most valuable and suggestive. Was it not certain that the majority at least would have received an intellectual stimulus which they could have received in no other manner? Educational text-books indeed were all very well in their way, but oral teaching, when properly conducted, was far more impressive. Moreover, the wider the net was cast the greater the chances of catching big fish. He did not believe the brain-power of a nation was a stratified deposit existing only in the upper layers of society. It belonged rather to a conglomerate formation, and was as likely to lie latent at one end of the social scale as at the other; but education is needed as a flux to render it available. The history of most of that class who were such an honour to the nation—he meant the self-made men—indicated over and over again how casual had been the impulse which first vivified their genius and opened the door to fame. Indeed, were he a University lecturer he should always have a secret hope as he descended from the chair that the words of wisdom he had uttered, the seed he had sown broadcast among his audience, might have given it initial impulse to some distinguished career. He firmly believed that if the leaven of University teaching, instead of being confined to restricted areas, was disseminated, as now proposed, throughout the population at large, it would raise the general level of intelligence and powerfully increase both the happiness and intellectual force of the nation.

THE MARRIAGE OF SIR C. H. GREGORY, K.C.M.G.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—"Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G., whose marriage to the octogenarian actress, Mrs. Stirling, has caused rather a sensation, is the son of the late Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was born in 1817. He has a distinguished record as an engineer, having superintended various works of magnitude at home and abroad. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1868-70, a member of the Ordnance Select Committee 1855-59, a juror in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and a Royal Commissioner in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and is Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Colonies of Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, and Western Australia. Mrs. Stirling—now Lady Gregory—is the daughter of the late Captain Hehl, of the Horse Guards, and was born in Queen-street, Mayfair, and educated at a convent in France. On her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Her first engagement was at the East London Theatre, and met with immediate success. She next took an engagement at the Pavilion Theatre, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, then stage-manager there, and soon afterwards married him. For three years she played important parts in Macready's company at Drury Lane, and taking leading Shakespearian parts subsequently at the Princess's gained great favour with her Cordelia. In the roles of Lady Teazle, Mrs. Bracegirdle, and Peg Woffington she was also very popular; but the younger generation remember her best by her impersonation of the Nurse to Miss Mary Anderson's Juliet, and Martha in 'Faust,' at the Lyceum. She retired from the stage in 1886.."

INDIA AT THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

IN an article in the *Times*, this morning, (Sept. 28) on the Oriental Congress at Genava, a correspondent writes:—"As to India and the Aryan languages, details on Sanscrit literature and grammar for the most part engaged the attention of the numerous members of this section. M Bhownaggree presented communications on the religion of Zoroaster, on the philosophical schools of India, and on the Sufism of Sheikh Mohammed Isfa Nani. Sir Raymond West presented the report of the commission appointed to examine the letter of M. Kama relating to the teaching of Zend in the University of Bombay. The report maintained that M. Kama had no right whatever to interfere in the inner organisation of the said University. Mr. Grierson presented a resolution concerning the preservation of the inscriptions of Acoka, which was supported by weber, Lord Reay, Buhlur, and others. I will conclude the Indian Section by referring to the paper of Angelo Degubernatis on 'The Indian Origin of Dante's Lucifer.' The ingenious Italian scholar tried to prove that there were many points of similarity noticeable between Dante's 'Divina Commedia' and the Indian legend respecting Lucifer. In both versions the genius of good and of evil were in opposition to each other, as the struggle of these two principles was the basis of many other religions."

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

THE health of the Czar excites grave apprehensions, says a home paper. The nature of the illness is unknown and reports are varied. Thus:—

Moscow: "Stone in the kidneys, accompanied spasms and swooning."

Berlin: "Diabetes or cancer." "An apoplectic stroke." "Mind slightly affected." "Severe chronic kidney disease." "Bright's disease."

Paris: "Renal trouble and exhaustion, caused by overwork, aggravated by chill. In diplomatic circles it is considered that the state of his health is very unsatisfactory." "On Aug. 13-14 some alarm was caused by an acute gastric attack, followed by a state of coma, with symptoms of cerebral congestion." "Alexander III. is now limited to milk diet, with stewed fruit, rice, and a selection of vegetables. The Czar's nervous temperament is the chief hindrance, to perfect convalescence. Alexander III., however, has sufficient vitality to allow the physician to promise his patient a new lease of life."

Vienna: "His Majesty has now quite recovered; he not only has a good appetite, but is able to work from two to three hours every day, and spends much of his time in outdoor exercise"—*Politische Correspondenz* "on the strength of the best information."

In Berlin the rumours—which appear to have first found publicity in Vienna—are generally attributed to Bourse speculators.

THE MAILS TO THE EAST.

ANOTHER concession from the G.P.O. At present the latest hour at which a letter for India, Egypt, Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan, Australia, or New Zealand can be posted on Fridays at Charing-cross Post Office is seven p.m. and at St. Martin's-le-Grand half-past seven. On and after Monday, Oct. 5, however, letters with an extra late mail fee will be received at Charing-cross Station up till ten minutes past eight p. m.—that is, till within five minutes of the train starting—and at Cannon-street till twenty minutes past eight. Thus, practically an hour and ten minutes has been gained at Charing-cross. This important concession has been granted "after due representation" at the Post Office by Mr. T. Carey Martin, who in turn says: "It is but due to Mr. Lewin Hill of the Post Office, to state that it is largely through the courtesy and consideration with which he received and laid before the Postmaster-General the proposal as to the change that the concession in question was granted."

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—FROM THE "GUARDIAN."

Rev. C. A. Gilmore, B.A., chaplain, senior chaplain H.M. Indian Government; Rev. F. R. B. Pinhorn, M.A., rector of Capenhurst, Chester, local secretary for the Oxford Mission to Calcutta for the Deanery of Wirral; Rev. C. H. Walker, M.A., examining chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer, *for it*" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DELAGOA BAY TROUBLES.

THE Kaffirs in the neighbourhood of Lorenzo Marques have assumed a hostile attitude, and are threatening the town. Great alarm has been caused. British Marines from H. M. Thrush have, however, re-embarked at the request of Portuguese authorities.

The Portuguese (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") can scarcely be very happy in their so-called possession of Delagoa Bay. The Transvaal wants to seize it; England wants to buy it; America insists that the rights of her subjects should be respected: the Kaffir Mahanzula chief is in the field with 7,000 men; the allegiance of the Maputa is uncertain; and Gungunhama, who has more than once threatened to drive the Portuguese into the sea, is not unlikely to take the tide at the flood. A hundred and twenty Portuguese, who marched upon the Kaffirs with some 200 West Coast negroes, were put to flight, on Sept. 26, and have lost both arms and ammunition; and meanwhile the Governor has drawn up protests against the landing of Marines from the Thrush to protect the British Consulate. Lorenzo Marques is the town at the head of Delagoa Bay. British interest in the critical condition of the place (the "Westminster Gazette" points out) is as great as the Portuguese, for—

First, if the Lisbon Government ever wishes to clear out or sell out we have the first offer of the Bay; second, most of the principal inhabitants and the greater part of the movable property in Lorenzo Marques are British; third, the famous railway, the ownership of which has yet to be settled, was built chiefly with British money; fourth, we have relations with Gungunhama, King of Gazaland, and if he goes on the warpath there will be anarchy between Mashonaland and the sea.

"E K B," in a lengthy letter to the "Times" (Sept 25) writes:—

Undue importance seems to be attached to the sensational reports telegraphed from the Transvaal with reference to the acquisition of the Cohen pier concession by Messrs. Lewis and Marks. . . . The pier concession was originally granted by the local Government at Lorenzo Marques, and some two years since was confirmed by a Royal decree. . . . It simply confers the right to construct a pier at a certain point on the sea-front and to charge certain tolls in connection therewith. . . . It is well known by the Portuguese people that the lifelong ambition of President Kruger has been to obtain possession of Delagoa Bay. . . . So far as concerns the interest of the Delagoa Bay railway debenture-holders and share-holders, the validity of the Cohen pier concession is not recognised by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. . . . It is practically certain that within a year from this date the railway and the harbour rights granted by the M'Murdo concession will either have been sold by public tender by the Berne tribunal in accordance with the suggestion of the Portuguese Government or will have been sold by the Portuguese Government itself under pressure from the two claiming Governments . . . within the next few months the Lorenzo Marques railway, with all the rights and privileges accorded by the M'Murdo concession, will be offered for sale by public tender and that the capitalists of England as well as of the Transvaal will then have an opportunity of competing for it. . . . Here, then, there will be an opportunity for the merchants of Great Britain to defeat the machinations of President Kruger and to obtain the working of the railway by a Portuguese company under an honourable Portuguese administration with no political ends to serve, but with the single object of attracting to Delagoa Bay the commerce of the whole world.

TRADE AND CURRENCY.

A PRECARIOUS OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN interesting address on trade and currency has just been delivered by Mr. W. R. Lawson before the Dundee Chamber of Commerce. For the gist of it we are indebted to the "Financial Times" of Sept 24. Mr. Lawson took a decidedly hopeful view of the Indian currency experiment. The disturbance which the first shock of the closing of the mints had caused to the trade of India had proved short-lived. Dealing with the Dundee jute trade and its connection with the currency questions, the lecturer urged that the professors and politicians, instead of reasoning from currency to commerce, which in nine cases out of ten became mere metaphysics, should reason from commerce to currency, which would be business.

It was a favourite argument of silver men that while gold prices had been falling all over the world silver prices had remained steady. Jute gave a very striking and emphatic denial to that theory. In the past twenty years its silver price had materially appreciated, while its gold price had been fairly steady, the advance in its silver value in India having been rather more than offset by the fall of the rupee. It was cheaper now to pay 150 rupees per ton in Calcutta with the rupee at 13½d. sterling than is was twenty years ago to pay 100 rupees with the rupee at 22d. sterling. This srikiug exception to the alleged steadiness of silver prices deserves careful consideration. Mr. Lawson's view of the effect of the Indian currency legislation is that it will gradually lead to a small, but steady, appreciation of the rupee: and "a durable gain of two or three pence would be more beneficial in the end than a sharp and unreliable gain of sixpence." Even more important, however, than the probable course of exchange in India was the American side of the question, for there, in the speaker's opinion, the real issue as regards silver would have to be fought out. The following passage shows that there is reason to fear the United States are not even yet at the end of the series of crises which have of late afflicted them:—

In the impending fall elections it was possible, and even probable, that the Republicans might avenge their crushing defeat of two years ago, and sweep away the whole Cleveland platform—low tariff, sound finance, honest money, and altogether. If they did there would be another financial Niagara to shoot. It was to be feared that the Americans had one more crisis to pass through before they reach bedrock, as they called it. They had had a commercial crisis, a banking crisis, and a labour crisis; but the most serious of all might have yet to come. A currency crisis was needed to relieve them from the incongruous mass of more or less imperfect money with which they had been experimenting on themselves since 1878. As the result of fifteen years' wavering between gold and silver they had accumulated just enough gold to be difficult to retain, and such an unwieldy stock of silver that they would fain be rid of three-fourths of it.

Mr. Lawson proceeded to show upon what a precarious basis the American monetary system actually rests. In conclusion, he deprecates in the strongest terms the policy of allowing the United States drift to a silver basis. This he considers is the great peril of the immediate future for all the commercial and financial interests entring in the United States.

The vexed bi-metallic problem was solving itself in an unexpected fashion by the advent of more definite ideas of the functions of gold and silver in international exchange. The importance of both metals in the world's currency had greatly declined since modern banking addressed itself seriously to the question how to economise their physical use. In international trade they had become very subsidiary factors, and the closing of the Indian mints had given them another serious blow by furnishing one more proof of the possibility of having a standard of exchange not solely dependent either on gold or silver. The new rupee was better secured to-day on the solvency of the Indian Government, which it had so greatly helped to re-establish, and on a favourable balance of trade with other nations, than it could ever have been on a mere silver basis, or, for that matter, in a bi-metallic Utopia.

SANITARY CONGRESS AT LIVERPOOL.

SIR FRANCIS POWELL, M.P., presided, on Sept. 24, at the opening of the Congress of Sanitary Institutes at Liverpool, and expressed satisfaction at the carefully-devised regulations which had prevented the spread of cholera in this country a couple of years ago. The number of cases of vaccination in 1891 was greater than in any year since the Vaccination Act was passed. In London the careless distribution of milk was, he believed, the cause of fevers. He condemned the erection of back-to-back houses, and rebuilding on sites too often polluted by insanitary property which had stood for centuries. The cleansing of rivers, notification of disease, providing of baths and washouses and open spaces, and the preservation of the purity of the air by a more rigorous dealing with the emanations from noxious chemical works, were pointed to as being necessary in the interests of public health. The difficulties which hindered the progress of sanitary science continued to diminish both in area and in gravity, whilst the necessity for devoting attention to conditions favourable to health was felt year by year more widely and more keenly. On Sept. 24, Sir W. B. Forwood spoke of the improvements in recent years in the arrangements on boardship for the health and comfort of passengers and emigrants; for the seamen greater improvements might yet be made in the forecastle. Seperate conferences were held by ladies, medical officers of health, municipal and county engineers, and santary inspectors. On Sept. 26, Dr. Reid read a paper on the employment of women in factory work, and declared that the practice of employing young mothers in factories was responsible for the excessive infant mortality among the artisan classes. He recommended that Parliament should give power to local authorities to establish creches in these districts.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—September 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E S Symes, CIE, BCS	Mr E N Drury, B
Mr W L Harvey, BCS	Lieut B H G Magrath

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W Slater, B, 9 mos	Lieut F P S Dunsford, 8 days
Mr H A Sim, MCS, 6 mos	
Major G D C Gaskell, 1 mo	Lieut R M Edwards, 10 days
Capt J M Wade, 3 mos	
Capt A Wallace, 3 mos	Lieut A Hay, 10 days
Capt F G Pollock, 9 mos	Condr H Sears, 6 mos
Lieut H des Vœux, 2 days	Sub-Condr B Cosgrave, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J B Braddon, B	Capt H S P Davies
Mr G W Forrest, B	Lieut E R Morton
Mr E H D'Oyly, B	Lieut C Ducat
Mr J P Henderson, B	Lieut T G Fuller
Col P W Smith	Lieut L N Leeds
Lt-Col E Bruce	Surg-Lieut P C Gabbett
Major R Fulton	Condr M Larkin

INDIA OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 25.

The queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels.—C G Mansel, C T Bingham, B A N Parrott, D D Pryce, C A R Sage, (F F R Burgess, C Dempster, E Burge, T E Spencer, F Abbott, G B E Radcliffe.

To be Major.—Captain E W St. G Welchman.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts, J S Kemball, from the Lincolnshire Regt, E C Creagh, from the South Staffordshire Regt, L C Jones, from the Bedfordshire Regt, Sec. Lieut A G Kemball, from the connaught Rangers.

Madras Medical Establishment.—To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut Colonel-Surgeon-Lieut-Col E Fawcett.

The queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. T W J M Georges, Lieut A Ward.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List of the following officers:—

Surgeon Capt W W Webb, Bengal Medical Establishment

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Capt W P Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt F C Carter, whose tenure has expired. Major Sir H A W Johnson, Bart Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant adjutant General, Bombay Establishment, vice Capt P T Geoghegan, resigned; Capt G A Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regt, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Major H D Rossetter, appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Madras Establishment.

Errata in the "London Gazette" of Aug. 17th, 1894:—

The third Christian name of Major C G M Fasken is Mansell. The surname of the officer promoted to the rank of Major with effect from June 27, 1894, is Stuart. The names of the following Second Lieutenants admitted to the Staff Corps are as follows:—Edmond William Costello, John Bellaits Bowring. The surname of the officer promoted to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, Lieut Colonel is Hendley. The officer appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, is Capt H A Vowell.

GATLING-GUNS FOR MADAGASCAR.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* declares that he is in a position to state, upon information from the most trustworthy channels of intelligence in the City concerning Madagascar, that within the past few weeks there have been very large shipments of munitions of war from England and the Continent to Madagascar for the Hova Government:—

No fewer than thirty-six gatling-guns, with equipment complete, and many thousads of rifles of the latest pattern, together with an ample supply of cartridges, have recently been forwarded to Antananarivo, and their safe arrival and delivery has been acknowledged. Further large consignments of arms are at this moment being arranged for by the agents of the Malagasy Government, and will shortly be sent from a Continental port, the name of which is kept secret. Steps are also being taken to relieve the financial needs of the Hova Government by a group of English, French, and Belgian capitalists interested in certain mining concessions that have been granted within recent years by the Hova Prime Minister (who is the paramount power in Madagascar) in the west and north-west provinces of the island. A large sum of money, stated to be not less than a quarter of a million sterling, is being provided, and will almost immediately be on its way to Tamatave.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to September 8, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

Latest Month.

	In October 1894. Bengal.	Bombay.	In Sept. 1894. Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	24,00,000	61,71,750
Actual	42,36,700	16,51,800	58,78,500
Better than Estimate	4,54,950	..	..
Worse than Estimate	..	7,48,200	2,93,250

Seven Sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Oct. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Sept. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,61,02,250	80,00,000	3,41,02,250
Actual	3,07,39,800	1,01,85,000	4,12,15,800
Better than estimate	43,28,550	24,85,000	68,13,550
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 10th October are as follows:—

In the month of August 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	9,52,311	89,79,079	99,31,390
Exports	62,00,528	20,61,056	82,61,584
Net Imports	—52,48,217	69,15,023	16,66,806

To the end of the month of August 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	76,85,838	3,52,25,347	4,29,11,185
Exports	3,77,88,705	90,44,258	4,68,32,964
Net Imports	—3,01,02,868	2,61,81,089	—39,21,779

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	87	71	74	14	75	10	64	43
Saturday, October 13th...	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday, October 14th.....	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total ..	87	71	74	14	75	10	64	44
Total fall to October 14th, 1893.....	87	25	68	87	66	42	65	54
Total fall to October 14th, 1892	123	55	99	38	97	74	93	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·843	Calm	1	94·0	67·9	56	...	28·41	+2·18
Agra	29·839	S W	2	94·0	68·3	62	...	30·32	+3·27
Cawnpore..	29·900	SW	1	87·8	71·1	80	...	54·81	...
Allahabad...	29·856	WNW	1	86·6	72·8	87	...	63·96	+26·86
Jhansi.....	29·873	SW	12	94·1	69·7	54	...	51·74	+14·43
Jacobabad..	29·799	Calm	1	103·0	65·1	54	...	9·20	−2·54
Karachi ...	29·876	W	6	92·0	65·9	83	...	18·53	+12·55
Jeypore	29·874	W	2	100·1	73·0	55	...	26·70	+0·16
Ajmere	29·883	W	2	95·9	67·6	46	...	23·41	+3·59
Deesa	29·881	SW	2	97·3	65·5	58	...	21·66	−3·39
Ahmedabad	29·89	N N E	1	95·7	73·6	71	...	42·18	...
Bhuj	29·865	Calm	5	97·5	68·9	69	...	27·52	+13·93
Rajkot	29·896	WNW	4	96·4	71·8	84	...	47·42	+19·78
Veraval ...	29·872	NNW	1	94·8	73·3	81	...	25·04	...
Neemuch ...	29·905	Calm	1	95·7	68·7	63	...	26·18	−4·30
Indore	29·896	Calm	2	92·0	64·1	59	...	27·55	−5·01
Sangor	29·893	Calm	1	90·3	66·7	78	...	66·03	+20·89
Jubbulpore.	29·919	S S W	2	89·4	67·2	81	...	51·50	−4·27
Hoshangabad	29·923	N	...	90·3	66·8	77	...	53·18	+0·04
Khandwa....	29·893	Calm	2	93·2	69·3	79	...	36·70	+6·08
Raipur	29·882	Calm	4	89·3	73·6	83	...	50·10	+2·61
Nagpur	29·899	NNW	3	91·8	71·6	77	...	49·13	+4·25
Amraoti	29·893	E S E	3	96·1	71·3	69	...	35·78	+3·21
Akola	29·851	Calm	2	94·9	68·8	71	...	29·42	−3·38
Surat	29·867	W	M	93·2	73·6	82	...	48·06	+2·61
Malegaon ...	29·892	WNW	5	93·4	69·7	63	...	25·49	+3·37
Bombay ...	29·878	E N E	10	87·8	77·1	87	...	64·14	−2·38
Poona.....	29·899	Calm	4	91·0	69·9	70	...	29·45	−1·94
Aurangabad	29·899	Calm	2	93·4	67·7	54	...	24·28	...
Sholapur ...	29·909	E	6	90·7	70·5	78	0·05	19·65	−7·45
Ratnagiri...	29·933	N E	3	89·4	75·9	82	0·02	36·49	−10·64
Belgaum ...	29·889	E S E	7	88·3	67·3	85	0·25	40·68	+0·10
Goa	29·861	S S E	7	85·1	75·4	91	...	88·72	...
Karwar	29·862	Calm	2	84·2	74·6	90	...	91·04	−25·90
Mangalore.	29·875	S	8	83·8	76·5	89	...	118·93	+12·10
Calicut	29·857	S E	6	87·3	76·0	81	...	87·45	−1·22
Cochin	29·880	N N E	M	89·3	76·1	83	...	60·29	−17·35
Bangalore...	29·953	S S E	5	85·2	66·9	84	...	16·49	−6·37
Secunderabad	29·910	Calm	4	88·7	66·4	75	2·92	25·13	−2·14
Masulipatm..	29·962	S S E	4	89·1	76·5	78	..	20·10	−6·79
Bellary	29·922	S	3	84·5	70·4	83	..	9·06	−3·73
Cuddapah...	29·908	S E	..	94·2	73·9	89	...	26·54	+3·76
Madras	29·913	W S W	9	87·5	76·5	85	...	24·13	+2·65
Coimbatore.	29·919	E	3	94·9	73·3	87	...	3·49	−3·36
Trichinopoly	29·910	Calm	3	92·5	76·9	78	...	10·63	−3·56
Negapatam.	29·885	S W	7	88·6	77·7	73	...	7·41	−3·81
Colombo....	29·924	S W	7	88·0	76·0	75	0·02	15·30	−10·56
Aden.....	29·932	E N E	15	90·8	80·8	72	...	0·09	−0·34

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 0·00 (89·39) ; G. T. H. = 0·00 (73·84) ; St. G. H. = 0·00 (75·10) ; C. P. = 0·00 (64·14).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are small and unimportant. The distribution continues to be irregular and the readings nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. Both the maximum and minimum temperature variations are within 6° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Rajkot, Veraval and Ajmere. Heavy rain has fallen at Secunderabad (2.92") and light or moderate showers at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum. Conditions are favourable for a few local scattered showers in the Madras Presidency and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Saturday's barometric pressure has risen slightly over the greater part of India ; it has fallen slightly in Bengal and on the Arakan Coast and at the West Coast Station. Pressure continues in moderate to considerable defect in Northern India and normal in the Madras Coast and the centre of the Bay. A shallow low pressure area is known over S.-W. Bengal, Orissa, and adjacent district, and winds are fully cyclonic in this area. Light general rain has fallen over the whole of Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Assam, and showers in Burma, Wes Coast Districts and East Deccan. Showery weather probably continues in Burma, Bengal, and South Peninsula.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Parker, Lt, Bo, 2nd Balooch Bn, from leave, from England.
Cheabs, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancr Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
OCTOBER 13.
Yates, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 11th Hus, from leave, from England.
Fanshawe, Major, Ms, 17th Hus, from leave, from England.
Knox, Lt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Henderson, Capt, Bengal, 1st Gordon, High, from leave, from England.
Saunders, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Lodge Patch, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M D, from furlough, from England.
Routh, Major, Ms, 2nd Suf Regt, from leave, from England.
Dering, Major, Bengal, K O, Scottish Borders, from leave, from England.
Thacker, Lt, Bengal, transport from leave, from England.
Tottenham, Lt, Bengal, 39th Inf, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Major, Bengal, 6th P W Ben Cav, from leave, from England.
Simmonds, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 12th Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Bell, Lt Bengal, 2nd, from leave, from England.
Mar-hall, Lt, Bengal, on duty, from England.
Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from England.
Atkinson, Bt, Major, Bo, 1st Bo, Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Pilcher, Lt, N W R E, on duty, from England.
Lane, Lt Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Rougement, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on duty, from England.
Boteler, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 11.

Gray, Major, Bo, Welsh Regt, on leave, to Ootacamund
OCTOBER 13.
Fergusson, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Burrackpore.
Wood, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 21st, P I, to rejoin, to Agra.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo, Vol, Rifles, on leave, to Naini Tal.
Towle, Capt, Ms, 21st, Hus, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Lane, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to Kirkee.
Atkinson, Bt, Major, Bo, 1st, Lancers, on duty, to Neemuch.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Marshall, Lt, Bengal, on duty, to Mian Mir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th October, 1894.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 15th and Thursday 18th—Squad drill.
(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 16th and at 7 a.m. on Thursday 18th—Squad drill.
(3) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 19th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R M L Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R M L Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R M L Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE first International Art Exhibition in Venice will be opened on the 22nd April next year. The Committee will be composed of representatives from all European States. The most famous artists have promised to send their work, none of which have been exhibited in Italy. The following prizes have been decided :—From the Municipality of Venice, 10,000 francs ; from the Government, 5,000 ; from the Province, 5,000 ; from the Venice Savings Bank, 5,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Australia, 1,378 tons, Captain J Barber, sailed on the 13th instant for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo and the same bottom cargo for Karachi.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bombay 2,047 tons, Capt R G Sleeman, sailed on the 13th instant for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Greeven, Lt Parker, Master Harel Davies and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 9 p.m. from the Victoria Dock per Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, Capt G Costanzo :—For Trieste—Lt-Col and Mrs W J C Johnston and two daughters, Miss Anna Leonardi, Capt J Witt and Mr R Grzyairnski. For Venice—Mr D Blum and Mr A Thaler. For Suez—Mr M C Michaelidi and Mr Raira. For Port Said—Mr Van Vesten.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi, (11th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W McIver, Mr W G Mckenzie and child, Mr R N Coghlan, Mr H M Cork, Mr and Mrs Creswell, Seth Isardas and native lady, Mr Hussanally, Mr S M Echer, Mrs Critchell and three children and 241 deck.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Ravenna, Commander Francis Cole, which left Shanghai on the 22nd Sept, arrived in harbour yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—Mr Jamsetjee, Ensign A R Madina, Mrs A N Madina, fifteen Lascars, Mr E N Lycett, Mrs Lycett, child, infant and native servant, Abdul Husan and one friend, A Sumsoodin, Kalafoofa and one friend, Jasamal, Mr T W Giles, Mr J C Rogers, Lieut Campbell, Mr Spinner, Mr R Deans, Maj-Genl Viscount, Frankfort, Capt W H Booth, Mr H B Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr H S Eaton, Hon Justice P C Bannerjee, Mr S P Chatterjee, Mr J C Stewart, Mr F M Hall, Mr F Hadden, Mr H Payne Gallaway, Mr F C Ellison and native servant, Col Jai Bhai, Mrs Jai Bhai, Capt Miss Devis Prenis, Capt Miss Gemawante, Mr Geo Greig, Mr J E Fench, Dr and Mrs Wanless, Mr Payne Gallaway, and native servant, Hon Justice Bannerjee's native servant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	A Clan Forbes	1456	Bond	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
	B Inchulva	1433	Brown	Not fixed		W & A Graham & Co
	F Jubeda	1571	Tyndal	Calcutta		H C Joosub
	G Tannadice	1408	Lennoce	Not fixed		G Tannadice
	L Banaduri	828	Keyzer	Not fixed	13-10	Shepherd & Co
	O Ileaface	223	Mellormott	Aden	17-10	A B Ahmed
	P Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Mangalore	12-10	Shepherd & Co	
Brahamani	523	....	Not fixed	13-10	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Persia	2318	Hutchinson	Liverpool	13-10	W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Serrati	Genoa	17-10	C Bartoro
6	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	20-10	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	China	21-10	A Lloyds
9	Muttra	2935	Turner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Liverpool		E Bates &Co
16	Dwarka	784	Tice	Not fixed		M M & Co
—	Time	1670	Brown	Calcutta		Captain

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	482	Livingston	M Mackenzie	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Sept 21
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 11
14	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Rangoon, Sept 29
	Ravenna (s)		China, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kola (s)	Livingston	Karachi.
	Maria Valeric (s)	Costanzo	Trieste, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Sleeman	Shanghai.
	Thanes (s)	Seaton	Aden.
	Australia (s)	Barber	Hamburg & Bremen.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Karachi.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Marseilles &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Jubeda, for Calcutta.
" Ellora, for coast and Calcutta.
" Poscidon, for China, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Kirby Hall (s), 1683, Brown
Australia (s), 1644, Barber
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Serrati
Maria Valerie (s), 2644, Costanzo
Gledhow (s), 1723
Assam (s), 1611, Leigh
Bombay (s), 2948, Sleeman
Poseidon (s), 2443, Fellner
Rohilla (s), 2175, Hemming
Nyanza (s), 1421, Abbas
Jubida (s), 1571, Tyndall
Mohammadi (s), 1252, Anderson
Clan Forbes (s), 1561, Bond
Alberta (s), 3162, Davis
Mazagon (s), 3280
Sheikh (s), 2828
Time (s), 1670, Brown
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
Tannadice (s), 1408, LeMeire
Thibet (s), 2622, Peters
Bloemfontein (s), 1764
Inchulva (s), 1453, Brown

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Lawrence, Brownlow
R I M S Nancoury, Dunn
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Malabar, Tudor
H M S Plassy, Taylor
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.				
9	Megna s	Hill	Colombo, Sept 28.	
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapore, Sept 26	
10	Dunera s	Smith	London, Sept 7.	
	Wardha s	Wadge	M uritius, Sept 22,	
	C. Macpherson	Gomlay	Liverpool, Sept 8.	
	Polluce s	Sersvich	Colombo, Oct 4.	

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9.—Ship Syprem ne.
Oct. 10.—Steamer Rewa.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
August 25	Tatsuta (J gun boat)	Stranack	Tyne		
29	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Cruise		
September 1	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Seychelles		
October 1	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	2	Jeddah
	Trigris	Miller	Bussorah		London
	Ismida	Flint	Zanzibar		London
2	Parramatta	Harris	London		Sydney
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	4	Somali coast
	Bengal	Barratt	London	2	Calcutta
3	York	Smith	Java	3	Port Said F O
	Venezia	Susini	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	6	Hodeida
	Hoseince	Hughes	Jeddah	3	Bushire
4	Himalaya	Murray	Sydney	4	London
	Poseidon	Fellner	Trieste	5	Bombay.
	Clyde	Preston	Bombay		
5	Ceylon	Baker	Calcutta	5	London
	Sheik Beder	Gibb	Somali coast.	8	Somali coast
	Clan Murray	Elliot	Calcutta	5	London
	Murrex	Parsons	Calcutta		Genoa
	Chanda	Simpson	Bombay		
	Bayern	Schmolder	Bremen	6	China
6	Lismore	Ellis	Barry		
	Yarrawanga	Thomas	Adelaide	6	London
	India	Johnstone	Brisbane		London
	Sverre	Landing	Manilla	7	Marseilles
7	Empress	Stewart	Java	7	Port Said F O
	Thisbe	Rassevich	Colombo	7	Trieste
	Admiral	West	Hamburg		
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Bombay	8	Trieste

Aden, 7th October, 1894.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Poseidon s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Bombay s—63 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 75 cwt onions, S Ahmed ; 146 cwt raisins, Yan Shun and Co ; 26 cwt cloves, 22 cwt bysabole, and 37 cwt senna leaves, Quan Lun Eaoo.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, and 20 chests, opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 60 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—87 chests opium, and 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 195 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.
Poseidon s—220 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

OF the four thousand four hundred and forty reserve men and time-expired soldiers who found employment last year through the agency of the National Association, of which Colonel Handley is secretary, 826 were given situations in various branches of the Post Office, 587 are working as labourers, 478 are in miscellaneous employment, 462 hold situations as porters and messengers, and 421 have become railway porters. Next in order of the members employed come indoor servants, grooms and coachmen, attendants at asylums and hospitals, carmen, policemen, and caretakers. Comparatively few have become clerks, nor do the duties of night watchmen attract many. They have probably had enough of sentry duty during their service with the colours. For the dignity of a town crier there has been only one aspirant, or at any rate only one successful. The proportion of men for whom situations have been found to the number on the register last year is 44 per cent.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

Rowland's Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

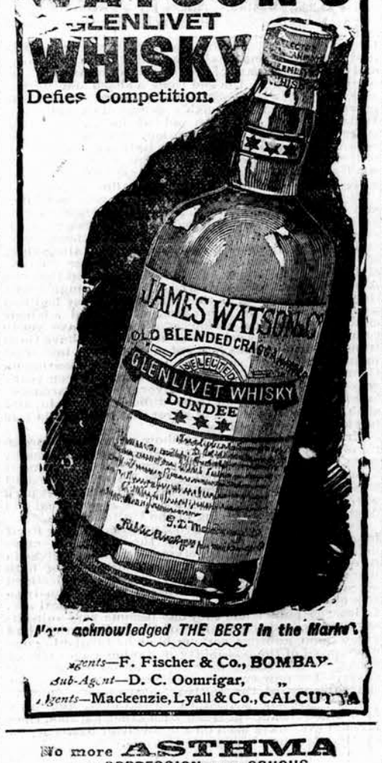
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair : it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff ; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance ; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children ; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climate s ; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion ; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. ; sold by Druggists and Stores.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink ; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations ; 100 years prove that ROWLANDS' are the best and only genuine.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.

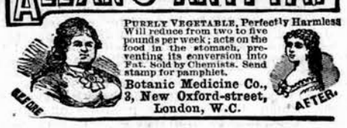


Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA.

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING
D'Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr., at Poonah.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week ; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

SERVE USE OCTOPUS

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write : "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
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LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME ON Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes :—"It is a perfect gem."

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Agents : HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says : "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST. Established 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS. AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says : "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose of two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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ASK FOR

ELASTIC FABRICS "LION & SUN" Elastics.

Trade Mark.

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
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NEAR THE BEST SHOPS, &c.

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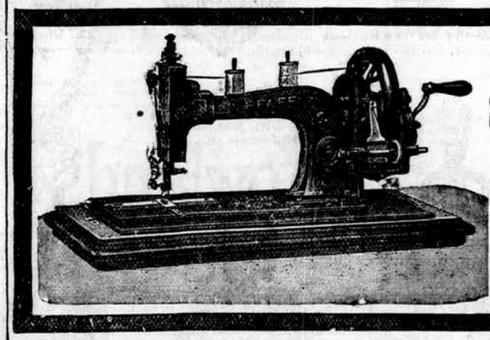

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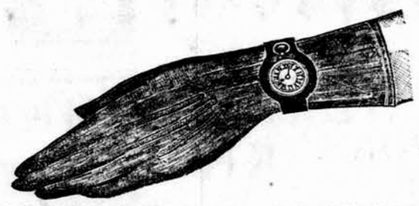

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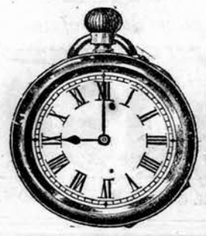

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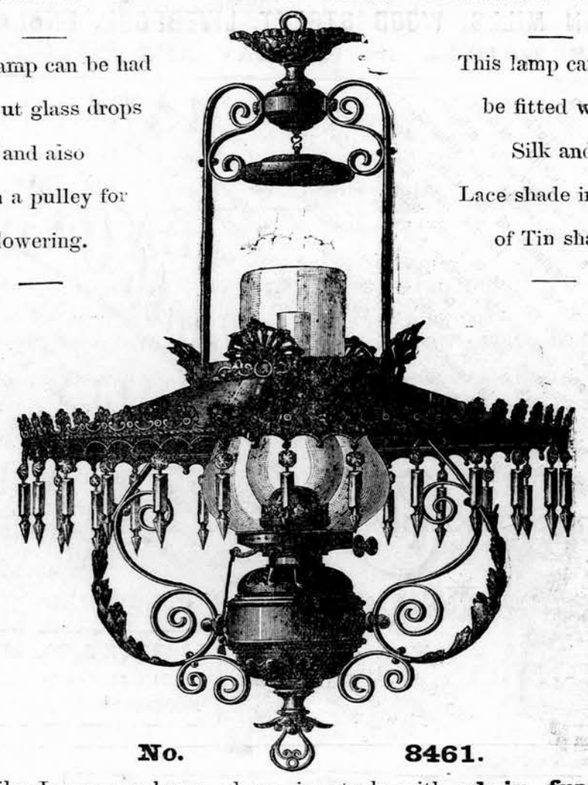

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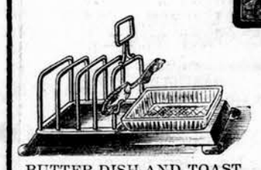

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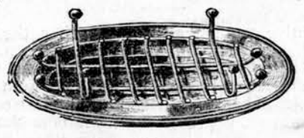

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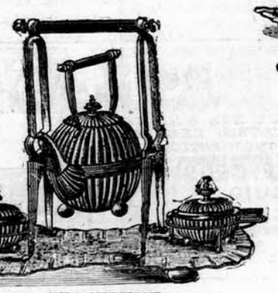

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